THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE PRODIGALS.

The Penitent Dominie and His Youthful Affinity—The Rev. Cooke at the Tombs—The Wolf and Lamb Spent those Mysterious Four Days in Philadelphia.

The New York *Herald* of to-day has the following additional chapter in the Cooke scandal:—

The public interest in this most extraordinary case still remains unabated, and it is quite safe to say that the great mass of the Methodist population in this city, who have, as a matter of course, a more personal feeling concerning the affair than any other class in the community, are as yet unsatisfied with the explanations made by the unfortunate Mr. Cooke. When the intelligence was bruited about that the wayward shepherd had returned from his wanderings, it was believed that every vestige of mystery that had heretofore surrounded the case would be dispelled. But such is not the fact, as there are certain things which will yet bear explanation.

THE STARTING POINT.

There have been so many sensation accounts published concerning the relations which existed between Miss Johnston and the minister before the elopement became a matter of notoriety, that it may be of moment to those who have paid any attention to the case to know the real truth of the whole matter. The fact is that Mr. Cooke had so comported himself towards the girl that the suspicions of no person who knew either of them were aroused until the day when the pair were missed from their homes. Certain ladies believe that the girl had no idea of leaving the city when she did, from the fact that when she did so she had only the ordinary clothes she wore every day at school, and these were not certainly befitting a young lady who intended to make a trip out of town. But it was quite otherwise with the designing pastor. As the school was dismissed on Friday afternoon he was seen by the children who passed out leaning against the iron railing, and quietly smoking a cigar. "Why, Mr. Cooke," exclaimed one of the young ladies of his congregation who happened to notice him, "I heard you were very sick; how are you?" The pastor straightened himself up, and, touching his hat with all the grace of a Chesterfield, replied, somewhat confused, "I—I am much better; very much better. I am waiting to see a gentleman friend of mine." The girl passed on, and in a few minutes afterwards, as Miss Johnston came out, he turned about and walked up towards Broadway, and on reaching the corner joined the girl. That was the last seen of them by any one who knew them until they returned on Wednesday from their flying visit out of town.

WAS MISS JOHNSTON LIKE BARKIS?

The friends of the young girl contend that the simple circumstance that she went away without doing as most "girls of the period" would do—seeing to it that she had several Saratoga trunks well stocked, and expressed through to their destination beforehand—is ample proof that she had no idea of leaving town that day. Miss Johnston herself states that Mr. Cooke met her after school on Friday, and "persuaded" her by honeyed words to fly with him wherever he would go. After a little, very little resistance on her part, so great was her regard for the advice of her pastor—him who had conducted her to the well of truth and taught her how hideous a thing is sin in the eyes of the Lord—the,

"Vowing she would ne'er consent, consented."

Now, it so happened that Mattie was always in the habit of taking a nice little lunch with her every morning on starting out to school, with which she regaled herself at midday, and the habit of having it prepared and taking it with her was a confirmed one; yet, somehow or another, on Friday morning the lunch which had been prepared was not taken, and turned out to be the first thing which excited the suspicions of her family at home after Mr. Cooke's absence had been too prolonged to satisfy his wife. Whether or not this little incident was conclusive proof that the girl did not wish to be burdened with the thing, knowing that she was to leave town some time during the day—probably during the noontime recess—is a question which is yet in exceeding great doubt.

THE BIRDS FLOWN.

At any rate, the lunch that was not taken, and the minister's trunk that was taken finally, convinced everybody concerned in the welfare of the shepherd and his lamb that they had gone away without bidding their friends a formal good bye. The minister's family and that of the missing girl joined hands in their efforts to find out whether the two had flown. Had they gone to some city hotel or to the Far West to get up a revival on their own hook? And yet they might have taken it into their heads to go to Europe, trusting that an ocean between them and their friends might be a sufficient barrier to all ruthless interference. These were the questions which sorely troubled both families, and it is quite likely that they would have been even now in as much of a fog about the matter as ever had not the sudden return of the prodigals to this city and a semi-explanation on the part of the girl not given a quietus to the general anxiety.

IN THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE.

Cook contented himself on his return with saying that he and Mattie had not been far away; but this indefinite answer was not satisfactory to those who desired more light on the subject, and so it was left for Mattie to tell somewhat of the flight. She states that they left this city on Friday evening and proceeded to Philadelphia, where they arrived about midnight. They put up at a hotel, and Cooke, after seeing that she was made comfortable in her new quarters, went out, saying he would be back in a few minutes. He acted strangely, she says, as one bewildered, and not knowing exactly what he was really about. She waited and waited, but Cooke did not return. Finally, overcome by the excitement she had passed through, she fell asleep, and when she awoke it was broad daylight, and the rattling of carts over the pavement and the hum of voices in the street showed that the city was up and doing. But where was Cooke? She looked about her and saw nothing but the furniture in the room, the pictures on the walls, and the pastor's trunk in a corner, just as it had been dragged in upon their arrival. Where was he? She pressed her hands to her aching head and asked herself if she was dreaming. The shrill blast of a steam pipe from a factory near by and the heavy boom of a church clock striking nine o'clock told her that she was not dreaming. She started up and rang the bell. A servant soon answered. Half frightened at she knew not what as the man knocked at her door, she turned the key to unlock it, but found that it was unlocked. She had fallen asleep after Cooke had gone out, and, of course, had not thought of locking the door before his return, which she believed would be in a few minutes. She turned the knob and half opened the door. The servant, with duster in hand, stood smiling in the hallway.

"Did you ring, miss?"

"Yes. Can you tell me if the gentleman who came with me is down stairs?" she said, half afraid of her own voice in the strange place.

"The gentleman who came with you? I don't know who you mean. Have I ever seen him?"

"Go and see, please. He is a tall man, with whiskers and moustache, and dressed in black. The clerk will know him. We arrived about 12 o'clock last night."

To tell the truth, Miss Johnston was ignorant of what name Cooke had registered on the book at the desk.

"He is not down stairs," said the servant on his return. "He was in the office smoking about 1 o'clock, and then went out."

FOUR DAYS UNACCOUNTED FOR.

This is all that can be learned of the visit to Philadelphia; although if Miss Johnston's friends saw fit they might be able to throw some light on the subject. Where Cooke went to when he left the hotel, when he came back, and when he and the girl left the City of Brotherly Love, or whether he came on alone and she followed him, or *vice versa*, are questions that are yet unanswered. There are many stories afloat concerning their stay at that city, but none of them are reliable enough to be made public. There certainly must have been some preconcerted plan settled upon by the pair while they were in Philadelphia as to their future movements else they could not have arrived together in this city as they did on Wednesday, or, at least, arrived at one of our hotels in the same carriage on that day, whether they arrived in town together or not. Where they passed Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday is not known. The girl's family positively refuse to give any information on the subject, and Cooke himself is equally reticent. Yet, why the movements of the pair and where their temporary abodes were on those days should be concealed is something altogether unaccountable. It strikes one as quite natural that the girl's family, at least, should be willing, indeed anxious, to show the public that they are able to account for every day and night of the daughter's absence, and to show that Cooke and her at no one time occupied the same apartment.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

It being a philosophical fact that bodies of all kinds occupy a certain amount of space, it may be safe to say, without knowing where they did stay on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last, that they were in some place or another. At all events, Mr. Cooke and Miss Johnston arrived in a close carriage together at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at the Everett House. When the coach pulled up at the curb, Cooke, without waiting for the porter to open the door, opened it himself and entered the office. Mr. Wilkinson was behind the desk. The stranger took hold of the register, and, taking up a pen, signed, with a bold hand, "Frederick Campbell, Harrisburg, Pa.," and immediately underneath it, "Miss Mary Campbell."

"Can you let me have a room?" he inquired, as he laid down the pen.

Mr. Wilkinson glanced at the names, and seeing the "Miss" before the lady's name, which was the same as the gentleman's, concluded they were brother and sister. In looking out he noticed that the lady was still in the carriage and that there was a trunk on the forepart. Cook at the same time exclaimed:—

"I have no baggage; that trunk you see there I am going to take to the express office: how much will the bill be if we stay until to-morrow?" Having been told the price he paid the bill at once, and soon afterwards Miss Johnston was shown to her apartments—a parlor and two bedrooms adjoining. Cooke went up stairs with her, but only remained a minute or two, when he came back, jumped into the carriage, and drove off. About half an hour afterwards he returned on foot and wandered through the halls and offices without addressing a word to anybody. He finally walked up to the desk and asked for pen and writing paper, which were given him, and he wrote several short notes, which he put in envelopes and then placed in his coat pocket. He acted in nowise excitedly, and, according to the clerks, was very dignified and polite, so much so as to elicit from one of them the remark that he was "every inch a gentleman." Shortly after noon he went out and was not seen again.

THE FATHER RECOVERS HIS CHILD.

About 5 o'clock an elderly gentleman, accompanied by a young lady, entered the office and asked to see Miss Campbell. The clerk called a servant, and the two were shown up stairs, and nothing more was thought about the visit of the two strangers until late in the evening, when it became known that Miss Campbell was none other than Miss Mattie Johnston, whose sudden disappearance with Mr. Cooke had created such a stir. A servant, on going to the rooms engaged by "Frederick Campbell," found no person in them, as the young girl, accompanied by the elderly gentleman and the lady who had called with him, had left by the ladies' staircase. The elderly gentleman was Mr. Johnston, and the young lady who accompanied him a friend of the family.

"PURE AS THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

Mr. Johnston became aware of his daughter's whereabouts in this wise:—About half-past 4 o'clock, as he and his son were busily engaged talking over the calamity that had befallen them, the door bell rang. Mr. Johnston answered it, and a man, apparently a servant of some kind, handed him a note after making some inquiries as to whether he was delivering it to the right person. Mr. Johnston, on reading the superscription, gave a sudden start and shut the door with a bang in the face of the astonished servant. What could it all mean? Could he be dreaming? Surely that was Mr. Cooke's handwriting. And there was no stamp on the envelope. It must have been written in the city, and the writer, then, was in town. These thoughts all flashed across his mind at once as he tore open the envelope and read:—

MR. JOHNSTON—You will find Mattie at the Everett House. Ask for Miss Mary Campbell. As God is my judge she is as pure as when she left your house.

HORACE COOKE.

Wednesday, January 12, 1870.

The joy of the father on reading this note can easily be imagined. It was not long before the whole family were made acquainted with the good news; indeed so great was the general joy that had the brother not interfered everybody in the house would have at once proceeded to the Everett House to see Mattie. The father in the gladness of his heart was, however, anxious. Might not the letter be a ruse of Cooke's, and could he depend upon that man's word as to the purity of his daughter after such a long absence? The doubt that crept into his mind was torture. But he was soon ready, and, accompanied by a lady member of the family, was soon on his way to the hotel in a Third avenue car. The result of their visit there has been told.

A HOME DESTROYED.

The brass plate with the pastor's name on it has been taken off the door of the pastoral residence, and the unfortunate family of the expastor was busily engaged in packing up their things preparatory to leaving the city. Mrs. Cooke is suffering greatly from the blow she has received by the conduct of her husband, and is deserving of great sympathy, and, what is more the substantial aid of the Methodists of this city.

THE END.

A resolution has been passed by the trustees of the Seventh Street Church recommending the proper authorities to dismiss Mr. Cooke as pastor, and the presiding elder has taken such measures as to bring him to a formal trial. The General Conference of the Methodist Church, strange to say, meets next April at this church, and the case of Mr. Cooke as a minister who has fallen from grace will come before it. In conclusion it may be said that the majority of people who have conversed with the unfortunate man since his elopement with Miss Johnston do not think he is insane.

—A lady repeated a hymn in Arabic at a recent gathering in Boston, and so astonished a reporter that he even misspelled her name, and felt called upon to make an explanation in the next paper.

—Many of the Hartford clergymen express disapproval of Sunday evening sacred concerts.

APPALLING CALAMITY.

Dreadful Gasoline Explosion—A Woman Burned to Death and Three Others Horribly Injured.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday, the 12th inst., has the following:—

A new burning fluid has recently come into vogue, and is sold extensively under the name of "gasoline," an extract of petroleum, which is advertised as non-explosive. It is more easily ignited than the ordinary kerosene, which requires to be heated to a temperature of at least 110 degrees before it will burn. Gasoline will burn readily at freezing point. The new fluid has acquired some degree of popularity and has been rapidly coming into use in families, under the belief that it was non-explosive. Recent experience has demonstrated that this quality is a fictitious one, and the Health Department have had their attention called to it from several disasters of an alarming nature which have lately occurred. One of these occurred yesterday morning, in the dwelling house of Mr. B. F. Lanterman, No. 181 South Robey street. It may be attributed to a careless use of the burning fluid, but where accidents so fearful are occurring constantly in spite of the utmost precautions, it may be questioned whether the sale of such a dangerous material is permissible.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Lanterman was making preparations to iron some clothes in a small room off the kitchen, where she kept a gasoline stove. This article she had found very useful, and a great saving of labor, especially in heating irons. Her husband, some time ago, had persuaded her to adopt it, which she did with considerable hesitation, but after a while she came to approve of it, and was always very cautious in working with it. The gasoline is poured into a reservoir which is placed several feet above the iron plate, and connects by means of a tube, through which the fluid passes to be ignited and heat up the surface. Mr. Lanterman, who is a manufacturer of planing knives, had gone to his work, and his wife had placed her infant, eleven months old, in a high chair in the middle of the kitchen, where she could watch it while going her ironing. Clara, a little girl of six years, was playing in the kitchen. The mother appears to have taken the two-quart can containing the gasoline, from which she was to fill up the reservoir, and set it upon the stove near the flame, the stove having already been lighted, and the irons put on to heat. Before filling the reservoir she went into the kitchen to fetch a chair, leaving the can upon the stove, when the gasoline took fire. Mrs. Lanterman immediately rushed back and seized the can, while it was blazing, and ran distractedly into the kitchen. Her dress caught fire, and the can fell from her grasp upon the floor, scattering its contents all around, and creating a gas which nearly suffocated her. She opened the door and fled into the yard, the flames by this time having completely enveloped her person. Her piteous cries for help soon attracted the attention of the neighbors, and a number of workmen employed at an adjoining house were speedily on the spot. Lucius Lanterman, the brother of the lady's husband, who occupies the upper part of the house, was the first to render his assistance. He heard first a noise from the basement, like the rushing of wind, followed by a loud explosion. Then the screams of the woman and children brought him down stairs. In a moment he sprang to the infant in the chair, which was already wrapped in flames, and carried it out to the yard. Then he endeavored to extinguish the flames around Mrs. Lanterman, by seizing the wet clothes which were hanging on the line, and wrapping them round her body. She was, however, burned in a fearful manner from head to foot, and, as it proved, was beyond human aid. By this time the house had caught fire, and the flames were quickly spreading over the kitchen floor, and to the walls. The clothes of the little girl, Clara, had also taken fire. Mr. Lanterman, leaving his sister-in-law in the hands of some neighbors, proceeded to arrest the progress of the conflagration, which he succeeded in doing by great effort, and at the expense of severe personal injury. His hands were so badly burned that he will be disabled for some time.

The husband did not hear of the occurrence till it was all over. His wife was thirty-seven years of age, and was the mother of four children. He is the owner of the house in which he lives, a two-story frame dwelling which appears to have been but recently built. He seemed completely overwhelmed by the calamity which had overtaken his family. He stated that his wife had used the gasoline stove for some time. She was generally very cautious in using it, and, although she had been averse to its introduction into the house at first, she had gradually come to like it. He said he had never entertained any fears about the fluid, and was less uneasy on the subject than he had ever been about kerosene. He had encouraged her to use it, as it was a great saving of labor to her in cooking or ironing, and enabled her to look after her family while she was preparing meals for them.

AFFRAY IN CHURCH.

A Choir Singer Pummels a Brother Musician.

The Louisville *Journal* of January 11 tells this story:—

Sunday night, Asbury Chapel, African M. E. Church, located on the west side of Ninth street, near Walnut, was the scene of an unusual occurrence, which created no little excitement at the time, and resulted in an affray between two of the sable brethren. John Dolan, one of the parties, says he was sitting by the side of or near Jim Oglesby, the other party, and was engaged in singing to the best of his ability, and, as he thought, to the edification of the audience generally, and especially of all in his immediate vicinity. John prides himself on the possession of what he calls a good voice, one of extraordinary power, and withal of some cultivation. He was exerting his vocal abilities to the utmost of their capacity; and his stentorian voice drowned out the voices of all in his neighborhood. This fact so aroused the anger of Oglesby that, not being able to bear the thought of being conquered on his own ground, before his own friends, and especially in the presence of certain of the fair sex, towards whom he was in the habit of casting love-glances, he up with his hand and let Dolan have its full power right in the teeth. Dolan was just reaching the climax of an elegant musical passage, when his freely-flowing tones were suddenly checked—smothered by the unexpected onslaught, and, for the time, the distant worshippers, who had been listening with rapture, were disappointed with their great loss, and the immediate vicinity was thrown into great commotion in anticipation of an affray. But Dolan was able to repress his rising wrath, and waited till the congregation was dismissed.

Outside the church Dolan waited for the appearance of Oglesby; he then returned the blow with compound interest, proving that his muscles, as well as his lungs, were more powerful than those of his rival. The affray then began in earnest—knives were drawn by both parties, and used with a vengeance. Men, women, and children ran screaming with affright, but still the fray went on, and ended only by the intervention of friends, after both had been considerably cut up. Dolan had one thumb and finger cut nearly off, and received a severe gash in his face. Oglesby was badly cut in the breast, side, and stomach. Dolan had his wounds dressed, and is doing very well. Oglesby's wounds have been dressed also, but it is not known what will be the result, as his wounds are believed to be very severe. No arrests were made.

—Even in California it has been found necessary to introduce a bill in the Legislature especially to prevent or punish the adulteration of milk.

—Massachusetts owners of whaling vessels which cruise in the Atlantic Ocean lost $200,000 last year, and are disgusted. Their vessels are for sale. They wanted to strike oil and didn't.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph Strikers Endorsed by the Bricklayers—The National Labor Union and the Eight Hour Law—Severe Snow Storms in the East.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Eight-hour Law.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Last night the Executive Committee of the National Labor Union met in this city. R. F. Trevellick, President of the Union, was in the chair, and General Hugh Cameron acted as Secretary.

The subject of finance and the eight-hour system of labor are the points of interest now under consideration. A number of prominent labor advocates are in the city acting with the National Labor Committee, and also with the National Eight-hour Executive Committee. In fact they are acting together on every question of importance to the labor interest of the country.

A New Steamship Line.

On Monday next one of the Massachusetts Representatives will introduce in the House a bill to incorporate the Washington, Norfolk, and Boston Steamship Company, which company proposes to establish a permanent line of steamship communication between Washington, Alexandria, Norfolk, and Boston. The bill names as corporators James G. Grinnell, Wendell T. Davis, George M. Potter, and Henry Mayo, of Boston.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

English Opera in Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—There is a great excitement here over the Parepa opera season. There have been three overflowing houses. Last night the gross receipts for *Il Trovatore* were four thousand dollars.

Snow Storm Moving South.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—A snow storm has just commenced here. Advices from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont show that a very heavy and extensive snow storm is prevailing in some parts of Maine and New Hampshire. It was snowing a good portion of yesterday, and at Lancaster, N. H., twenty inches of snow is reported to have fallen. The trains from Canada were all over due, and had not arrived.

Planing Mill Burned.

The planing and moulding mill of J. F. Keating, on Portland street, took fire at 4 o'clock this morning, and was totally destroyed. It was a wooden structure, and was occupied by several carpenter and furniture firms. The loss will not be less than $30,000, on which there was a partial insurance, mostly in Boston offices.

Maine Legislature—Temperance Convention.

The Legislature hopes to adjourn by February 20. Much interest is felt over the approaching State Temperance Convention, to be held at Lewiston, and interesting discussions will be pretty sure to come out.

The Peabody Obsequies.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 14.—The Legislature is exercised over the Peabody obsequies, at the dim prospect of being invited to Portland by Mayor Putnam, but the chances are that a committee will be selected to represent the body.

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 14.—The Constitutional Convention did but little yesterday. A resolution that cities of the first class be erected into counties, and a resolution from the Supervisor of Whiteside county, offering to cede all rights of that county to the Federal Government provided the national capitol be located there, were appropriately referred.

FROM THE WEST.

The National Bricklayers' Union and the Telegraph Strikers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Jan 14.—The National Bricklayers' Union yesterday passed the following resolutions:—

Whereas, The members of the National Bricklayers' Union of the United States believe in the identity of interests of labor the world over, and that an injury to one craft or calling will eventually prove an injury to all, and it is their duty ta carry this principle into practical effect.

And whereas, The operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company—one of the most unscrupulous monopolies in the country—have been compelled by its open and avowed hostility to protective labor organizations, to strike against its exactions.

And whereas, Their action, with a few honorable exceptions, has been grossly misrepresented by the press, and the facts carefully concealed that the discharge of the San Francisco operators was but a part of deep-laid and long-matured scheme to destroy their organization, which, if successful, would have resulted in the discharging of every local circuit; therefore be it

Resolved by the National Bricklayers' Union that it cordially endorses the straightforward and honorable course adopted by the said operators, and that it pledges to them their utmost support.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 14—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾@92⅞. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 86½; Ten-forties, 85. Erie Railroad, 17½; Illinois Central, 100, ex-dividend; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 73f. 75c.

No despatches from Frankfort, giving a statement of the Bourse, have been received here for two days.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day will probably reach 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 64,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export and 5000 on speculation. Stock, 356,000 bales, 114,000 of which are American. Receipts of the week, 67,000 bales, of which 44,000 are American.

LONDON, Jan. 14—11 A. M.—Sugar dull.

ANTWERP, Jan. 14.—Petroleum opened firm at 60¾.

HAMBURG, Jan. 14.—Petroleum closed quiet yesterday.

BREMEN, Jan. 14.—Petroleum closed quiet yesterday.

—Governor Padelford, of Rhode Island, told the Legislature all he wanted to in a message not two columns long. The Governor of Maryland found twelve columns necessary.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Annual Report of the State Superintendent.

THE annual report of J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Public Schools, for the year ending June 7, 1869, has just been printed and forwarded by the Governor to the Legislature. We take from it several items of interest. The following table shows the general condition of the public school system of the State for the year, with the increase as compared with the preceding year:—

School districts in the State	1,971	53
Schools	13,936	270
Graded schools	2,445	63
School directors	12,900	202
Superintendents	76	1
Teachers	17,142	371
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$39·00	....
Average salaries of female teachers per month	$30·52	....
Average length of school term	6·04	....
Number of pupils	815,751	15,238
Average number of pupils	548,075	37,971
Percentage of attendance upon the whole number registered	·67	....
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil on average attendance	·97	....
Cost of tuition for year	$3,500,704·00	$227,435
Cost of building, purchasing, and renting school-houses	2,455,848·00	464,695
Cost of contingencies	936,560·00	82,305
Total cost for tuition, building, etc., and contingencies	6,893,112·00	....
Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds	6,986,149·00	785,611
Estimated value of school property	14,045,632·00	....

As compared with the year 1866, the following increase is shown:—In the number of teachers, 2301; in the number of pupils, 166,238; in the average attendance of pupils, 135,026; in the cost of tuition, $751,909; in the cost of building, purchasing, and renting of school-houses, $1,750,649; and in the total cost of the school system, $2,790,990.

A statement annexed to the report, giving the financial condition of the different school districts, shows that their total indebtedness is now $473,612. Another statement, which gives the condition of the system for the school year 1869, in comparison with its condition for the school year 1868, excluding Philadelphia, shows an increase in the following important items:—In the number of pupils attending school, 20,453; in the average attendance, 91,452; in the length of term, 1 day; in the monthly salaries of male teachers, $0·90, and in the monthly salaries of female teachers, $1·13.

The report states that, notwithstanding the fact that the school law was made general in its application in 1848, at the beginning of the year 1867 there were twenty-four districts, in twelve different counties, that stubbornly refused to put schools in operation under its provisions, in consequence of which they lost their appropriations from the State, and were instrumental in depriving about 6000 children of the advantages of an education. But since then, fifteen of these districts have adopted the system and received their appropriations, four others have opened their schools, and will in due time receive their appropriations; while of the remaining five districts four will probably soon comply with the system. Harmony district, in Beaver county, is thought will still hold out, as it is under the control of a society known as the "Economites," who have a school of their own.

The whole number of students who have attended the four State Normal Schools is 10,237, and the whole number who have graduated is 321. These institutions had during the past year 76 professors and teachers; 4178 students, of whom 481 were in the model schools; 7560 volumes in their libraries; property of the estimated value of $302,274, to which if the estimated value of the property of the State Normal School of the Sixth district, $120,000, be added, the sum would be $422,274—an aggregate indebtedness of $111,275, an income of $128,070, and expenditures to the amount of $132,406.

Collegiate privileges have been granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to between forty and fifty institutions of learning. Over thirty of these are believed to be still in existence, but a number of them are in such a condition of constitutional weakness or premature decay that they would scarcely claim for themselves the rank of a college. Apart from these dilapidated institutions, we have some twelve or fifteen *live* colleges. These institutions have graduated 5105 students, of whom 198 graduated the past year; and they have now 2901 students in attendance, instructed by 149 professors. The volumes in their libraries amount to 97,938, and the value of their apparatus is $82,450. Their aggregate endowment, as reported, is $287,000, but it is known to be greater, though nothing like what is needed.

From the recent school census of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and estimates of other cities and towns, the Superintendent makes up the following important statement:—

Children attending public schools	815,753
Children attending private schools	85,000
Children not attending school	75,000
Whole number	975,753

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

William M. Stewart and Daniel L. Porter, Executors, vs. James R. Moorhead, et. al. defendants, and B. K. Jamison & Co., garnishee. An attachment execution. Verdict for plaintiffs $313·04 in the hands of the garnishees.

James B. Winpenny and Martha Winpenny, trustees of John Winpenny, vs. Joseph Winpenny. An action of ejectment to try the title to a house that was in the possession of the defendant as a gift from his father in his life time, and claimed by the plaintiffs, as executors, who allege that it was not mentioned in the testator's will as a legacy to the defendant, but passed with the rest of the estate to them. On trial.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Read and Sharswood.

The city list is still before the court.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

In the case of John A. Owens vs. Jacob Spielman, which was to recover damages for slander, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for one cent., the costs to be paid by the defendant.

Joseph Sinthicum and wife vs. Isabella Hamman. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution, the plaintiffs complaining that the defendant caused Mrs. Sinthicum to be arrested, and accused her of stealing her purse and gold watch, which she had lost in market, but subsequently recovering her property from another source, she abandoned the prosecution. The defense offered evidence to prove that, though the proceeding was a mistake, yet there was probable cause for it. Verdict for the defendant.

J. Wagner Jermon vs. Charles C. Rhoads, Samuel B. Coughlin and F. M. Wood. This is an action on the case in the nature of a conspiracy to cheat and defraud. As to the defendant Wood a verdict was taken in his favor by consent of all parties, there being no evidence against him. In regard to the other defendants the following were the allegations:—Mr. Jermon, a member of the bar, was formerly in the business of manufacture of a particular kind of boxes for the East India market, and owned as his factory a valuable property at Vienna street and Girard avenue, upon which he had put expensive improvements. Mr. Rhoads, who was his neighbor, called upon him and said he was desirous of helping him along in his business, and for that purpose would gladly advance him funds of the great Elkton Bank, of which he owned a large portion of the capital stock. The funds were accepted, but proved worthless. Subsequently, at the instance of Mr. Rhoads, the plaintiff bought cheaply a tract of land in the interior of the State, which would be valuable if properly developed. Mr. Jermon this year lost upwards of $60,000, and became embarrassed, when Mr. Rhoads advised him to get rid of the factory by a voluntary trust transfer to Coughlin, whom he represented as a responsible man, saying that if he should happen to lose $20,000 a year on the city property and make $30,000 over, he would be $10,000 in pocket, instead of having the entire property eaten up, at the same promising to make such advances as would be necessary to meet his requirements. Believing this to be a *bona fide* transaction Mr Jermon made the conveyance, leaving out the clause of trust at the request of Mr. Rhoads. After this Rhoads advanced only $7000, and later took a deed of the property to himself from Coughlin, executing a mortgage for $30,000 upon it, and he has since retained possession of it, refusing either to make any payments upon it or to surrender it. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

In the case of Simon M. Landis, tried for selling obscene, libellous books and papers, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and Landis was put under $4000 bail, pending the motion for a new trial, which was made.

Margaret Sullivan pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a large quantity of goods from Turien's store, at Ridge avenue and Francis street. The articles were missed from the store, and found in the prisoner's possession.

James Logan pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing two bonnets from a lady's house. He was found hawking the bonnets about the street.

Thomas Gorman was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill. He attacked Samuel Butland at the Second division of the Fourth ward on election day, and struck him on the head with a black jack, because his name had been stricken from the canvasser's list.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Jan. 14, 1870.

There was only a moderate degree of activity in the Philadelphia loan market up to noon to-day, and the free action of the banks is indicative of a growing ease. They are discounting very freely, not only to favorite customers but also to outsiders, if their offerings are of a character to claim favor.

The fact is that just now the supply is considerably in excess of the wants of the market, and some competition is springing up between lenders, who find it difficult to obtain safe and profitable investment for all their surplus funds. Hence the tone of the market gives further indications of weakness, and we cannot quote call loans above 6 per cent. nor prime discounts above 9 per cent. for sixty days' paper.

Gold opened at 121¾ and ruled steady throughout the morning, closing at the opening figure.

Government bonds are quiet but strong, and the prices up to noon have advanced about ¼ per cent.

The Stock market was dull, and prices unchanged. In City securities there were some sales of the new sixes at 100¼. Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 92¼ for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was dull and some sales were made at 47 3-16, and at 47⅛, b. o.; Minehill Railroad brought 52; Lehigh Valley Railroad 53; and Northern Central 43½. 28½ was offered for Philadelphia and Erie, and 55, b. o., for Catawissa preferred.

Canal shares were quiet and no sales were reported.

In Bank stock, there was a sale of Mechanics' at 31¾, and of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway at 19. The balance of the list was neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3600 City 6s, New. is. 100¼	100 sh Minehill R... 52
$700 do.... Old. 97⅝	5 sh Ca & A Sc.... 64
$5000 Phil & E 7s. is. 84¾	100 sh Read R..c.47 1-16
$1000 W Jer R 6s ... 89	100 do.....b30. 47⅛
$500 Ca & Bur R 6s sswn.... 88	11 sh Leh Val..d b. 53
$2000 Sch N 6s, 82.. 52	5 sh N Cent R... 43½
$500 Le gold i..... 92¼	29 sh 10th & 11th... 68⅛
3 sh Mech Bank.. 31⅞	½ 50 sh 13th & 15th... 19

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@115⅞; do. 1864, 115⅜@115⅝; do. 1865, 115¼@115⅝; do. July, 1865, 114¼@114⅝; do. July, 1867, 114¼@114⅝; do. July, 1868, 114⅜@114⅝; 58, 10-40, 112¾@112¾. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 109⅛@109¾. Gold, 121¼@121⅞.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅞@118; do. 1862, 115¾@115⅞; do. 1864, 115¼@115½; do. 1865, 115¼@115⅝; do. 1865, new, 114¼@114½; do. 1867, do. 114¼@114½; do. 1868, do., 114¼@141½; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109¼@109⅞; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121¼@121⅞; Silver, 116@118.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅞@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115¼@115⅞; do., 1864, 115¼@115½; do., 1865, 115¼@115¾; do., July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. do., 1867, 114⅛@114¾; do., 1868, 114¼@114½; 10-40s, 112⅝@112¾; Cur. 6s, 109¼@110. Gold, 121¾.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	121¾	11·35 A. M.	121⅛
10·11 "	121¾	10·36 "	121⅛
10·15 "	121¾	11 "	121⅜
10·20 "	121¾	11·20 "	121¾
10·30 "	121¾	11·25 "	121¾
11·08 "	121¾	12·20 P. M.	121⅞
11·15 "	121⅞	12·30 "	121¾

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	40¼
Con. Stock Scrip...	91⅛	Western Union Tele	92⅛
do. scrip.....	86⅛	Tol. & Wab. R.....	51⅛
N. Y. & Erie Rail. .	22⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R com	75⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.....	94⅛	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	86¾
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	88⅞	Adams Express.....	69⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R....	91⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co....	20⅛
Chi. and N. W. com..	73¾	United States.....	53
Chi. and N. W. pref..	86⅛	Gold.....	121⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.....	105	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	87¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.—The Flour market is exceedingly dull, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only 600 barrels were taken in lots by the local trade to satisfy their immediate wants at $4·25@4·50 for superfine; $4·75@5 for extras; $5@6 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5@5·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·75@6·25 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $5 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is devoid of vitality, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·25@1·27. Rye is quoted at $1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is less active, but prices are steady at the recent decline; small sales of old yellow at $1·02; 3@4000 bushels new do. at 85c. for damp up to 88c. for prime dry, and small lots of white at 83c. Oats are unchanged, 3000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@56c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is less active and sells at $8@8·12½; Timothy may be quoted at $4·75@5. Flaxseed sells to the crushers in small lots at $2·20@2·

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE WESTERN UNION MONOPOLY AND THE TELEGRAPH STRIKERS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, it appears that the strike among the telegraph operators is not at all at an end. Late information from the West, including Pittsburg, Chicago, and St. Louis, and from the South and Southwest, including Memphis, Louisville, New Orleans, Texas, and other points, is to the effect that the strike still continues, with no prospect of surrender or compromise. In Philadelphia it is affirmed that "the strike is not so near an end as previously stated in some quarters." A Philadelphia paper says the strike "not only continues, but grows stronger every day." In New York the strikers remain firm, with no indications of surrendering, their vacancies being imperfectly supplied by women and "pirates"—incompetent operators, who have been dismissed for incompetency or for improper practices. The situation here may be comprehended at a glance by reading the following despatch from the superintendent of the Western Union Company in this city:

To all Offices in the City—
Refuse business for all points south of Richmond.
J. C. HINCHMAN, Superintendent.

This is conclusive evidence that the trouble south of Richmond still exists, and no doubt the same may be said in regard to other points—a matter which the company, of course, does not care to have ventilated. It is important here to state that the labor unions in this city unanimously sustain the strikers, and have already voted them supplies of the sinews of strikes as well as of war to enable them to hold out. It is expected that the same action will be taken by the labor unions throughout the country, and in the end it may be found that the telegraph operators' progressive movement of to-day will assume a degree of importance which will make itself both felt and respected.

Now, what is the cause of all this commotion and all this disruption in one of the most important elements of our business and social relations? It may be explained in a few words. It is the result of the grasping rapacity and unbridled tyranny of one of the most gigantic monopolies that ever overshadowed enterprise in the civilized world—the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Let us for a moment look at the extent of this ponderous machine—a machine moved and manipulated by the hands of a few greedy capitalists and millionaires. From the official records we find that of the 4014 public telegraph offices in the United States the Western Union numbers 3469, and all the rest, including the Franklin, Atlantic and Pacific, Pacific and Atlantic, and Bankers' and Brokers' lines, the balance, or only five hundred and forty-five offices. The number of miles of line in active use is as follows:—Western Union Company, 52,099; all the others, including connections, 17,500, giving the Western Union the enormous preponderance of 34,599 miles of telegraph wire in operation in the United States. And, not content with this huge Titan-like monopoly, it is now shuffling around the lobbies of Congress, in the committee-rooms, in the cosy private quarters of members, for a new deal with its already stocked cards for another little game of exclusive telegraph privileges, even to the absorption of all the Atlantic cables reaching our shores. In short, having checkered the territory of the United States with its telegraph poles and wires, it now seeks to girdle the earth with its galvanic withes.

We ask, in all earnestness, is it not time Congress interposed its authority to check the growth of this mammoth monopoly? We have seen that it does not hesitate to throw into confusion the entire business of the country by an obstinate adhesion to an arbitrary determination to reduce the salaries of a few poorly paid operators. If it does not stop to do these arbitrary things in its present wealth of money and influence, what may we not expect when its powers shall be still further augmented, when it locks not only the land, but oceans within its embrace? Our readers have remarked that great care has been taken by the company to keep the Washington offices well supplied with operators pending the present difficulties. This dodge is transparent. It is to impress members of Congress with the idea that its affairs are not in disorder, that it is not tyrannical to its employes, that its usefulness to the community is not impaired, and that everything connected with its internal machinery is moving like clockwork. We admonish members of Congress to keep their eyes open, and not allow themselves to be hoodwinked by this or any other subterfuge of the company's lobbyists in Washington or elsewhere. We urge them to go straight forward in the work of establishing a cheap and comprehensive postal telegraph system under the direction of the Government, thereby relieving the people of exorbitant telegraph tolls and a worthy class of the community from the oppression of a tyrannical and unscrupulous monopoly. Meanwhile, as everything now seems to indicate, the strikers' movement will continue to progress, and eventually, we repeat, make itself both felt and respected.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our older colleges, stimulated in part by "Cornell" and "Michigan," are making bold steps toward a true University system. No single experiment in this direction is at this precise moment so important as that in process at Harvard College, in respect to "University Lectures."

It was among the triumphs of President Hill's administration to establish, amid many obstacles, a method by which the attainments of the college professors could be brought to bear on a maturer class of minds than undergraduates. To his "University Lectures" the present administration has added two "University Courses of Instruction"—the one in "Philosophy," the other in "Modern Literature"—these being designed for "graduates, teachers, and other competent persons, men and women." There is no examination for admission, and residence at Cambridge is not required. At the end of the year an examination for honors will be held, at which attendance will be voluntary.

One course of instruction comprises six courses of lectures, the other seven. Of the thirteen lecturers, seven are non-Professors of Harvard College—these seven being Professors Whitney and Fisher of Yale College, with Messrs. R. W. Emerson, J. E. Cabot, W. D. Howells, F. Bocher, and J. Fiske. These courses are now in progress, with entire success, except as to the number of students, which is as yet small. Besides the gratuitous audience of professors and divinity students—a partial modification of the practice on toll bridges in Vermont, where ministers pass free—there are thirteen paying pupils. Three young gentlemen attend both courses—four pupils (including one lady) the "Philosophy" course—and six, all ladies, the "Modern Literature" course. After all, it is not such a bad beginning; "good to count gains from," as the newspapers of the defeated party are wont to say after an election.

It seems, however, by the statements of the Harvard *Advocate* and the Boston *Advertiser*, that the whole system is to be remodeled, with some improvements for next year. Ex-President Hill's "University Lectures" and President Elliott's "University Courses" are to be thrown into one, and we have something which really begins to look like the arrangements of a German University. In 1870–'71 the whole lecturing force is apparently to be drawn from Cambridge and vicinity; and of the twenty-nine lecturers all but nine are officers of the College. These nine are Messrs. G. E. Ellis, F. Bocher, W. D. Howells, A. Phelps, C. C. Perkins, C. Wright, J. Fiske, J. E. Oliver, B. J. Jeffries, and W. Everett. As to the departments, the courses may be thus classified;—Natural Sciences (7); Metaphysics (4); Modern Literature (4); Ancient Literature (3); English Literature (3), Mathematics and Astronomy (3); Theology (2); Art (1); History (1); Political Science (1). There are certainly some great gaps here. History, for instance, seems to have very scanty attention, and Philology to be almost wanting. The classics, too, have to put up with rather short rations. But, on the whole, the courses bring us much nearer to a true university than anything which America has yet seen, and the names of the lecturers make certainly a respectable, though not perhaps a brilliant list. The names of Peirce, Agassiz, Wyman, Hedge, Lowell, and Child would do honor to any university. We are sorry to miss the name of Professor Wolcott Gibbs. Among the new accessions the most important is doubtless Mr. Charles C. Perkins, whose European laurels have been an honor to his Alma Mater, to whom in turn he gives the fruit of his study of "Ancient Art." Mr. Howells, too, must be always agreeable, though he must remember that "New Italian Literature" is not an inexhaustible theme. Some of the literary subjects appear perhaps a little crude and ambitious, as that of "Modern Classics," assigned to Prof. Cutler. The most difficult theme perhaps in the list, and that requiring the maturest culture, on "The Study of Literary Models and on English Style," is assigned to a gentleman not a graduate of the College, and whose name is not very familiarly known in literature at least—Mr. Austin Phelps.

But the principle involved in these lectures is of more value than any details of the new experiment. In time, pupils will inevitably be drawn, and the lecture-rooms be adequately filled. The proposed rearrangement of prices, fixing $10 as the fee for each full course, and $5 for each shorter course—giving each pupil his choice of courses—will afford the utmost freedom to students, while supplying a sufficient element of competition to lecturers. The ultimate result will be to bring round the University a class of learned men, varying in years, pursuits, and opinions, who, without official connection with its government, will increase its reputation and enlarge its intellectual atmosphere. This is precisely what gives to the German universities their peculiar value. Teaching is there not monopolized by the regular instructors, but they are always stimulated and kept awake by the competition of other minds. At Berlin, for instance, the number of extra professors and *privat-docents* is double that of the regular professors, 111 against 55, by the last accounts we have at hand. The consequence is an astonishing mental activity and a vast range of instruction. At Berlin, in 1865–6, there were delivered 175 distinct courses of academical lectures on topics in philosophy (including literature), 110 in medicine, 62 in law, 36 in theology—283 in all. Compared with this copious array, the Harvard beginnings seem humble; but they lie in the right direction, and the end is sure. In one respect, too, these American "university lectures" are far in advance of any which Germany ever saw: they admit no distinction of sex in knowledge.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH makes this declaration, which would have seemed a very singular one ten years ago:—

"Mr. Stanton had the handling and disposition of hundreds of millions of dollars at a time when it would have been easy for him to have accumulated immense sums without seriously compromising his reputation."

It has become so common an occurrence for officers of the Government to "accumulate large sums" while handling the people's money that one may now do it "without seriously compromising his reputation." Indeed, when one of them dies, and it is found that he has failed to make such an accumulation, the circumstance becomes the nine-days' wonder of his party. His political friends think his honesty was quite too much for his health, and are astonished that he lived as long as he did.

That Mr. Stanton might, while Secretary of War, have accumulated, through the ordinary channels of official corruption, immense sums of money—that he might thus have made himself a millionaire—without seriously compromising his reputation with his party, cannot be denied. The thing is done every day. THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, which apparently sees nothing seriously to condemn in it, could point you to a dozen men who went into office poor a few years since, and came out prepared to do a heavy banking business on the capital realized through their brief but earnest devotion to public duty. THE TELEGRAPH declares that Mr. Stanton's expenses were far beyond his salary as Secretary of War, and that in order to meet them he was forced to draw upon his own resources, until he had nearly exhausted the accumulations of a laborious life, leaving little or nothing more for the support of his family than the sum of ten thousand dollars, for which his life was insured in Philadelphia. Under the circumstances, it is creditable to the memory of Mr. Stanton that he died poor, for he held a high office at a time when official honesty was the exception and official rascality the rule—when, as his friends now tell us, he might have pocketed tens of thousands in gold without seriously injuring his reputation; but he would have deserved no credit for this in the purer and better days of the republic, when rascality was the exception and honesty the rule. Then honesty was one of the chief tests of a man's fitness for office. Then, the question, "Is he honest—is he capable?" was invariably asked, and answered affirmatively, before an office was bestowed upon any applicant by the President. Now, "Does he vote the radical ticket?" is the only question asked of the applicant, and an affirmative answer is all the recommendation required by the Executive. Hence it is no wonder that the plundering of the people is carried on so extensively and so openly by the officers of the Government that the act of stealing immense sums by a member of the Cabinet would not, as we are assured, seriously compromise his character.

Under the rule of the party now in power few men in high official positions die poor. The President himself has taken good care to hedge himself around with impregnable bars to the approach of that virtuous calamity. The chronicler of the current events of the last two years can point you to sums amounting to not less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars which General Grant has accumulated since his party first determined to place him in the Presidential chair, and since he first convinced himself that his occupancy of the White House was a foregone conclusion. None of this money he stole, but not one cent of it should he have received. It was the offerings of men who were known to have axes to grind. Indeed, the result shows that it was offered and received as the advance payment for executive patronage afterward to be delivered. In due time the axes were ground, and he had the sharpest axe who paid most liberally for the grinding.

With so high an example before them, it is little wonder that subordinate officers of the Government shrink affrighted but full-handed from the thought of dying poor, and that there is scarcely virtue enough left among the press of their party, or even in the ranks of that party, to brand with infamy their felonious though very profitable fear.

PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT THE INCOME TAX.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is very clear that the *Tribune* does not know what it means when it treats of financial questions. It opens an old bag stuffed with various crotchets, and gets itself so muddled among them that it can scarcely tell one from the other. Is there an intelligent boy in any public school in this country who is incapable of perceiving the fallacy contained in the following definition by the *Tribune* of its "views:"—

"The New York *Times* over and again asserts that we propose the abolition of the income tax. We have already corrected this misstatement. We propose the abolition of *no* tax—none whatever. By the law, as it stands, the income tax is to be assessed and collected once more, and that is the end of it. We think it right that it be not reimposed."

How is it possible to treat this sort of argument seriously? Is not the extinction of a tax the same thing as its abolition? Or can you do utterly away with anything without abolishing it? The *Tribune* says, "We don't ask you to abolish the income tax—only don't put it on any more." It might in precisely the same way say to an agent in its employ, "We don't say that we will not pay you any more salary, only after next Saturday you need not come here again." To recommend that a tax shall not be collected again is precisely the same thing as to recommend its abolition; but the *Tribune* smiles in sweet complacency over its quibble, and thinks that in constructing a ludicrous paradox it has solved a financial problem. We never remember to have seen reasoning so absurd put forward on a question of public interest. It is worthy of the famous Jack Bunsby himself. Let us put the positions taken up by the *Tribune* in a short form and one after the other:—

1. We do not say abolish the income tax.
2. Only, never levy the tax again.
3. We are opposed to the reduction of taxation, believing that we ought to pay the debt first.
4. But—take off fifty millions of taxation at once.

Can any conjurer invent a better hocus-pocus than this? And yet the *Tribune* is sublimely unconscious of the inconsistencies into which it wanders. It goes running after first one will-o'-the-wisp and then another, and tumbles into bog after bog with as much satisfaction as if it were on the road to Paradise itself. We can understand that the *Tribune's* legerdemain may confuse a few ignorant or beetle-headed readers. But how can it pretend to tell intelligent men that in demanding the withdrawal of a tax it does not ask for its abolition? It might as well advise us all to say to the Government at once:—"We don't ask you to do without revenue—but we won't pay any more taxes."

The *Tribune* says the income tax is collected dishonestly. Then get rid of your dishonest collectors. If the *Tribune* had a tenant who was dishonest, would it burn its own house down to get rid of him, or adopt the less eccentric method of giving the tenant notice to quit?

Again, our contemporary objects that the tax is unequal in its operation. So are all taxes when you come to look into them. It is harder for the poor man to pay tax upon coal than for the rich man. We have ourselves shown some special inequalities of the income tax which ought to be levelled away. They, however, are not the fault of the impost, but only of the blundering, chaotic manner in which it is levied. Half of our taxes were applied by the rule of thumb. Scarcely anybody knew anything about such subjects. It is very hard—as a correspondent in one of our banks truly says—that a widow should have to pay five per cent. to the Government on her dividend of, say, a thousand dollars, without deduction, while those who receive income from other sources may make many deductions. This hardship is the result of sheer stupidity. A practiced financier would rectify all such injustices in a week. Again, it proves nothing against the merits of any tax to say that some people evade it while others are obliged to pay it. The very same thing may be said of all taxes.

It may not be possible to obtain an absolutely true return of income from every man. But it is quite possible to prevent a rich man avoiding the tax altogether. One of the first duties of a government is to collect its revenue. If ours has not yet succeeded in regard to the income tax, it must try over again; but until we get men engaged in the work who understand their business, we shall have to grope about in the darkness.

The *World* appears to think that it has adduced an unanswerable case against the income tax when it quotes certain passages from speeches of Mr. Gladstone adverse to it. It seems to us that a short answer disposes of this line of argument. Although Mr. Gladstone sees many objections to the income tax, he is obliged to keep reimposing it; he did so a few months ago, and will do so again next March or April. Precisely the same is it with our own Government. It wants a revenue, and to raise that revenue it has brought into existence an exceedingly elaborate and complex system of taxation. It has taxed articles innumerable; it has heavily taxed the industry of the country, the food we eat, the clothes we wear; it has taxed everything we can buy, make, grow, or import. Among other things it has taxed income. We say now that the time has come for the reduction of this large burden of taxation. The *Tribune* says "no" and "yes" in the same breath; take off no taxes till the debt is fully funded; take off fifty millions instantly. We cannot reconcile that inconsistency, but what we do contend for is this:—If we can lessen the taxes by fifty millions, do not study the interests of only one set of tax-payers, especially when the set is the very one which can best afford to pay taxes. Lower the income tax by all means. Do not make any man pay so much upon earnings as upon realized property. But remember these few points:—1. The income tax, unlike many other taxes, does not restrict trade or cripple commerce. 2. It is not so burdensome as taxes upon necessaries of life. 3. It falls upon the rich rather than upon the poor. 4. It is a tax for the benefit of Government, not of monopolists, whereas too many of our imposts fall under the latter category. Lastly, it would be unfair to take off the whole of the income tax until you have reduced the taxes which press heavily and harshly upon the poorer classes, or which injuriously affect the mercantile interests of the country—as, for example, the duties on food and clothing, and upon the raw material of a great variety of manufactures.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 23d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 1F7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board.

12 31 15t J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SIPERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 17, 1869.—The SIX PER CENT. interest coupons of first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.

12 31 15t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.—The Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New York.

12 31 15t D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.—The Seven Per Cent. Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1884) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau street, New York.

12 31 12t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Six Per Cent. Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York. C. P. HUNTINGTON,

12 31 15t Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.
1223

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

12 31 16t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. RICHARD COE,

12 23 20t. Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 34.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented. WILLIAM B. FOWLE,

12 28 17t Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)
Coupons of the Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox. will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
12 31 15t No. 51 WALL Street, New York.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING-GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3p

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 2p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 2mwf

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
36 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts 1 1p

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL.....$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,033,528'70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,843'43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788'12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18s

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer, William Divine, James Long,
John A. Wright, S. Morris Wain, James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin, John B. McCreary, E. H. Worne.
Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2500 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16s

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 12 7s

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones, Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown, Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor, T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh, John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason, Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1s

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn, John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert, Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis, Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles, John W. Everman,
George A. West, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23s

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30s

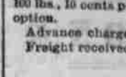
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1834—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony, Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, A. R. Mellonry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 2s

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000'00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$521,365'15
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, J. Livingston Erringer,
Nathro Frazier, James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood, Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown, James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary 2 6s

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 44 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.
On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.
Advance charges cashed at office on pier.
Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after the 15th of March the rates by this line will be reduced to 10 cents per 100 lbs., 4 cents per ft. or 1 cent per gall., ship's option. 2 28 6



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, January 15, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of London, Saturday, January 29, 1 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY N. Y.,
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7s No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
at noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1s

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The fifty-third anniversary of the Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society was celebrated yesterday at the Home, Cherry street, above Seventeenth. Rev. William W. Newton presided, and opened the meeting with religious exercises. The Treasurer and Committee of Expenditures presented their annual reports, showing the receipts of the year to have been $26,795·73.

—The annual meeting of the Ladies' Depository Society was held yesterday, at the Institution, No. 136 S. Eleventh street. The receipts of the year amounted to $1962·72, and the expenses $1911·60. The deposits were $3394·32, and payments for work $10,630, upon which there was a discount of $620·13.

The report states that the small discount charged upon the work is not sufficient to pay the salaries of the agents employed to give it out, leaving the balance, with the rent of the store and all other expenses, to be disbursed by the society. The whole profit of the work goes to the depositor, who can thus live by her labor, and supply herself and family with some of the comforts of which misfortune has deprived her. The managers, therefore, appeal to the benevolent to aid them in their efforts.

—The annual report of the Managers of Wills' Hospital contains the following information:—

During the year the number of patients received was 198—17 remained from the previous year—total in-door patients, 215. Discharged, 201. Of the latter there were cured 109; improved, 69; incurable, 17; died, 1; not treated, 5. Number of out-door or clinical patients, 3105. Surgical operations on house patients, 157; dispensary, 261—total, 418; of which 66 were for cataract, 33 for strabismus, the remainder being for various diseases. The above is an increase of about 15 per cent. in the number of Dispensary and in-door patients. House expenses, $5655·86; salaries and wages, $1848·90; medical department, $602·94; real estate, $913·76—total, $9111·46. Receipts for board of patients, $1358·38. The securities received from the sale of building lots have been deposited in the City Treasurer's office.

—The Fourth Anniversary of the Sunday Schools of St. Andrew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Broad and Arch streets, was celebrated last evening, in the presence of a large congregation. During the evening a number of beautiful offerings were made by the different classes. During the year the schools have raised about $900 for benevolent and other purposes. It is the intention of the congregation soon to build a house of worship for their better accommodation.

—A further hearing was had yesterday afternoon, before U. S. Commissioner Hibler, in the case of Nathan Kuhn, charged with purchasing goods to defraud creditors. Several creditors were examined who testified to the purchase of goods by the defendant, and to his present indebtedness to them; and one of them, in referring to the Sheriff's sale of Mr. Kuhn's goods, said that though doing business in the same neighborhood he had no knowledge of it, and did not hear a bell rung. There was a further postponement of the hearing until Tuesday next.

—The anniversary of the Society for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons occured yesterday. The annual report of the institution states that 50 aged women await admission, some having applied three years since. There are now in the Institution 25 persons, whose ages range from 60 to 99 years. The receipts, including admission fees, interest, etc., were $3337·34; and expenses, including taxes and water rent, $2720·65; balance on hand, $616·69.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121⅜.

—President Grant held his first public reception last evening.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were only $300,611.

—Yesterday the Minnesota Senate ratified the fifteenth amendment by a vote of 16 to 13.

—Mr. Biddle has been confirmed as Consul to Cuba, and Mr. Moore as Appraiser at this port.

—Senator Ramsey's expenses in connection with the French postal negotiations were $724 in gold.

—In view of the failure of the Reciprocity treaty, the Canadian Parliament, it is stated, will adopt more stringent measures for the protection of the fisheries and modify the present tariff.

Foreign Affairs.

—Rochefort's arraignment is to be discussed in the Corps Legislatif on Monday. There is some talk of the Government withdrawing its demand.

—Senor Castelar introduced in the Spanish Cortes yesterday a proposition excluding the Bourbon family and all its branches from the Spanish throne.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* speaks of the British Columbia petition for independence as the work of American politicians, and intended as a set-off for the Alabama claims.

League Island.

The following official report of the remarks of Mr. Charles O'Neill, of the Second Pennsylvania district, upon the League Island transfer, delivered in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, will be read with interest. Mr. O'Neill said:—

I do not wish to consume the time of the House unnecessarily after the remarks of my colleague, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs (Mr. Scofield), but I wish to reply to a few of the objections made to this bill by my friend from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburn). All the objections to accepting League Island as a naval station were answered in the Thirty-ninth Congress, which passed the act authorizing the Government to accept it. The city of Philadelphia made this offer in good faith, and by it the country is now in possession of the island, which comprises some six hundred acres. It is hardly necessary for me to state the cost incurred by the city in acquiring the title to this land; that is not the question to-day; but I will say in passing that the amount paid originally was $300,000. The act of acceptance required that the city of Philadelphia should give a clear and indisputable title to the island before it passed into the hands of the Government. Subsequently, however, it was ascertained that for the more perfect occupation of the island itself for naval purposes it was necessary that the Government should have a clear title to a little more land than that embraced within its limits. Hence the city, without any hesitation and at an additional expense of over fifty thousand dollars, making the whole cost more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, purchased a narrow strip of land running along the south bank of the mainland north of League Island and across the back channel, so as to give the Government jurisdiction over sufficient territory for guarding the approach to this naval station. This strip of land, included in the gift at the suggestion of the Government, makes the donation more valuable, and secures forever more than six hundred acres upon which to build a naval station as rapidly as this and other Congresses may see fit to make appropriations, nearly the whole amount of which will be returned to the Treasury upon the sale of the ground now occupied by the present Navy Yard. As I have already said, the Thirty-ninth Congress—and I wish my friend from Wisconsin had been in it to hear the discussion of this matter—considered all the objections which are now raised; and by the decision of that Congress these questions were, I think, settled forever. I will say here, that the "mud bank" to which he refers is all the creation of his imagination from the prejudices of those from whom he thinks he has obtained reliable information. Most of this island is fast land, and those who have been upon and examined it know this fact. The back channel, of which mention has been made, will require very little deepening to make it of sufficient depth to accommodate the largest iron-clad vessels now under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department. The bottom of this back channel, like that of the Delaware river in front of League Island, is of mud, the best bottom for a river where a navy yard is located; for a rocky bottom tears off the metal sheeting upon the vessels, and does them other damage. The Delaware river in front of League Island has a depth of twenty-four feet at low water, and the back channel some sixteen feet. In reply to the gentleman from Wisconsin I will say further that I know something about this locality, for League Island is in the Congressional District which I have the honor to represent. It is not an unhealthy location. It is healthy. The people in that neighborhood are among the healthiest of my constituents. It is not the low, uncultivated land he describes it to be. It is not a mere reclaimed marsh. If he will refer to the reports on file in the Navy Department he will find just the contrary to be the case, and he will ascertain that the Thirty-ninth Congress was fully informed of all the excellencies and conveniences of the location of the island when it was accepted. More than four hundred acres of the ground have been used as farm lands. Nearly two hundred and fifty acres have been so used for over one hundred and sixty years and are cultivated farms; and upon two hundred more for sixty years crops have been grown, and everything that can be raised by an agriculturist has been raised there as successfully as upon the finest land in Wisconsin or any other State. I know these facts. The location is healthy. The ground is fast ground. It is good farming land. It is not a mere mud-bank. There have been some accretions, as must necessarily have been the case; but the main portion of the island, some four hundred and fifty of the six hundred acres, is as good farming land as is cultivated in the most fertile regions of our country. I wish to state a further fact, of which perhaps the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs (Mr. Scofield) was not cognizant, and that is this: the land upon which the present navy yard is now located consists of some twenty acres in the built-up portion of the city of Philadelphia, and it was valued by the board of tax revision of the city one year ago at $3,500,000. That is the amount of money the Government will secure for the construction of the new yard.

Mr. Davis—Is not that land growing more valuable every day?

Mr. O'Neill—Well, sir, that may be, but the Navy Department now proposes that we transfer the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island; and if we pass the bill before us we not only authorize the transfer, but provide for the sale of the old location. We believe it worth $3,500,000, and by passing the bill we put the Government in the way of selling this valuable property, thus realizing for it an amount which will go far in balancing such appropriations as this Congress and its successors may make for League Island. We are actually and in effect taking nothing from the Treasury. The bill does not suggest an appropriation at this time, but a transfer. The friends of League Island will of course urge the establishment upon it of such a naval station as will command the admiration of the world, and will, when completed, be unsurpassed in its construction as well as in its most wonderful location. This gift of the city of Philadelphia is priceless to the Government, and when we have by just and liberal appropriations finished our great naval station for iron-clads, the country will be proud of its work, and rejoice that the Thirty-ninth Congress accepted the munificent offer of these six hundred and more acres.

CITY COUNCILS.

These bodies held their regular stated meeting yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch—President Cattell filled the chair.

A batch of petitions was received from almost every suburb and section of the city, asking for increased facilities in the shape of paving, grading, gaslighting and cleaner streets.

The various papers took the usual course.

A petition was received from citizens of the Eighth ward, declaring that Mr. Hodgdon is not entitled to represent the Eighth ward in Select Council. The petition claims that Henry Button Coxe was duly elected. The reason that he was not returned as elected was "because the lists were not properly made out." The petition sets forth that flagrant wrongs were committed in the various precincts of the ward. In many instances, says the petition, the officers at the election polls refused to permit Democrats to vote. The signers think that Mr. Coxe was defeated only because of the policy of the Republican election officers to carry the day for their own candidates. The returns show, for Hodgdon, 1385 votes. The votes for Coxe numbered 1362. The petitioners declare that the true state of the ballot was, for Coxe 1428, for Hodgdon about 100 less. The petitioners prayed for an investigation.

Mr. McCall moved that the clerk at once prepare the list of names from which the ballot is to be drawn.

Mr. Shoemaker (late of Common Council, a member of the bar) raised a point. He questioned whether the Chamber could receive the petition in question. According to the act of Assembly such petition must be presented ten days subsequent to the date of the organization of the Chamber. Whatever action is taken must therefore be taken to-day.

Mr. King looked upon the petition as coming squarely up to the mark. It was in the proper time. More than that, it was in the proper shape. The document only came into the possession of the Chamber when it was placed in the hands of the president. There is no doubt about this matter. The duty of the Chamber is now to draw the committee without delay.

Mr. Shoemaker took different ground. The placing of a document in the hands of the president of a body in advance of its assembling is certainly not equivalent to the presentation of the same document to the president of said body when that body is in session.

Mr. Barlow refused to base any argument upon any technical ground. He didn't believe Mr. Hodgdon to be desirous of doing or receiving anything that diverged from the line of square-toed rectitude. The law governing Councils says "that petitions contesting the seats of members shall be presented within ten days after the organization of the Chamber." Carry this question to the Supreme Court, and three of the judges would decide that the ten days in question include the day of organization. The other two might exclude it. The chairman should decide this question at once.

Mr. Cochran moved that the discussion terminate at this point. What he proposed was that on Thursday next, at 4 P. M., the committee shall be drawn.

This was agreed to. The yeas were 19 and the nays 7.

A document was then read by the clerk. It was a petition signed by citizens of the Twenty-fifth ward, to the effect that Thomas E. Evans, Republican, was actually elected to the chamber of Select Council from the Twenty-fifth ward, and that Mr. Snyder, who now holds the seat, holds it wrongfully.

Mr. McCall moved that the document take course with its predecessor. Agreed to.

From the Committee on Prisons was received a note relative to the imperative necessity for the enlargement of the county jail. The committee acquiesce in the desire of the honorable board of managers. They ask Councils to memorialize the Legislature to make an enactment for the extension of the prison premises by extending the corridors across Eleventh street. Agreed to.

An ordinance by Mr. King to create a water commission, with an appropriation of $5000 for its expenses, was debated at length. It was then postponed.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Common Branch.—General Louis Wagner in the chair.

A message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the bill making an appropriation to the Fire Department. The tenor of it leads one to believe that his Honor has next October in his mind's eye.

Mr. Hanna moved to postpone the consideration of the bill until next Thursday, at four o'clock. Agreed to.

A number of petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Hall presented a remonstrance of citizens against the establishment of a line of omnibuses on Broad street.

Mr. Hanna presented a resolution providing for the calling of a joint convention to elect directors of the Philadelphia, Erie and North Pennsylvania Railroads, and also a Port Warden. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of Committee of Finance, presented a report, with a resolution annexed, approving of the sureties of S. P. Hancock, City Controller elect; Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes, and Alexander McCuen, City Commissioner elect.

Mr. H. Huhn moved to proceed to the consideration of the resolution. Agreed to.

After the reading of the resolution, Mr. Hetzel moved to postpone for the present. Not agreed to.

The resolution to approve of the sureties was agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley also presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $4,491 61, to pay fees of Coroner, Sheriff, Clerk of Quarter Sessions and District Attorney. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to discharge the Committee on Finance from the consideration of the subject of drainage, meadows, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn, of Committee on Police, presented a resolution to discharge the committee from the consideration of the subject in reference to the erection of wooden buildings.

Mr. Hanna, from Committee on Trusts and Fire, presented a report, with a resolution annexed, suspending the Fame Hose and Harmony Engine Companies for three months, with loss of appropriation, for rioting.

Mr. Stewart moved to amend by reinstating the Harmony Engine Company. Lost.

The resolution then passed.

Mr. Hall, of Committee on Contested Election, presented a report in favor of Mr. James Logan, sitting member, with a resolution to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley presented a resolution constituting a joint committee to revise the tax laws. Referred.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass the bill now pending repealing all acts exempting real estate from taxation. Referred.

Mr. Myers offered a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Highways to notify property-holders on Susquehanna avenue that the same will be required for public use in three months. Referred to Highway Committee.

Mr. Sellers presented a resolution directing the clerks of Councils to distribute copies of the digest of Councils to the officers and members. Agreed to.

Mr. Hall presented an ordinance requiring the proprietors of omnibuses which may be run on any streets to pay a license of $50 and to keep the streets in repair. Referred.

Mr. Allen presented a resolution directing the Commissioner of Highways to have the slush removed from Vine street, below Second street. Referred to Committee on Highways.

Mr. Bardsley presented the sixteenth annual report of the City Controller. Laid on the table.

Also, an ordinance to systematize the manner of keeping the accounts in the various departments of the city. Referred.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer suspending the Neptune Hose and United States Engine Company, for rioting on Sunday.

Adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 23	MOON SETS	4 27
SUN SETS	4 36	HIGH WATER	11 37

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Dec. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 24
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec. 28
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 31
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Jan. 1
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 1
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Jan. 1
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 1
Weser	Southampton	New York	Jan. 4
Marathon	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Jan. 4

FOR EUROPE.

Main	New York	Bremen	Jan. 15
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 15
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Union	New York	Bremen	Jan. 20
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 15
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 15
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 20
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Jan. 20
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 21
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 22
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Ariola, Thompson, Ponce, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Annie Batchelder, Steelman, Key West, Workman & Co.
Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, Key West, do.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, Matanzas.
Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, Matanzas, Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Watauga, Monroe, Savannah, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 11th inst.

Brig M. L. B., Estes, and Proteus, Dumbreck, sailed from Havana 4th inst. for Sagua, to load for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Waverley, Terry, sailed from Cardenas 1st inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, hence, remained at Malaga 23d ult. for the United States.

Brig Wm. H. Parks, Lowe, at St. Thomas 31st ult. for Boston.

Schr Catharine John, Linehan, sailed from Cardenas 31st ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Florence Shay, Hulse, at Messina 19th ult., from Sicata.

Schr Joseph Maxfield, May, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr L. C. Hickman, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr E. B. Everman, Corson, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Kathleen, Neve, hence for St. John, N. B., sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 11th inst.

Schr R. Peterson, English, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 12th inst.

Schr Richard Vaux arrived at City Point 11th inst.

Schr John Shay, Fisher, cleared at Baltimore 12th inst., for Savannah.

Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, from Salem, and David Siner, Huntley, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 12th inst.

Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, cleared at Jacksonville 7th inst. for Barbados.

Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, hence for Fall River, at Newport 10th inst.

Schrs Annie May, May, from Providence; R. S. Miller, Corson, from Somerset; J. B. Van Dusen, Young, and T. G. Smith, Lake, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, at Dutch Island Harbor 10th inst.

Schrs J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, from Boston for Baltimore, and F. J. Hersey, Meredith, from Providence for New Castle, Del., at Dutch Island Harbor 10th inst.

Schrs Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman; Thomas Clyde, Cain; J. B. Austin, Davis; Sarah Watson, Smith; C. W. May, Kinnear; J. Ponder, Hudson; John Stroup, Ervin; H. W. Godfrey, Sears; Jas. Satterthwaite, H. N. Miller, and Mary E. Rich (where from or destination not stated), were at Dutch Island Harbor 10th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The Wilmington, N. C., "Journal" of Tuesday says:—The steamship Pioneer, Capt. Barrett, arrived in port yesterday from Philadelphia, making the trip to the bar in 47 hours and 20 minutes, and from wharf to wharf in 49 hours and 5 minutes running time, having waited at the bar 4 hours and 20 minutes for the tide. This, we believe, is the quickest time the Pioneer has yet left on record.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Spanish Government has given notice that a rock has been discovered by the Spanish brigantine Turia, in the northeast part of the channel between the islands of Panay and Negros, Philippine Islands.

The rock, now named Turia rock, is about 30 yards in extent, with one fathom water over it at low water, and 8 fathoms around it.

The following bearings were taken from a position 70 yards to the north of the rock, in 4½ fathoms:—

Southeast point of Anuayan Island, N.E. ¼ E.
South point of Hacaon Island, E. ½ S.
North point of Calabazos Island, N.W. by W. ½ W.
Visita Manapla, S. by E.

Position of the rock, latitude 11 deg. 2 min. 15 sec. N., long. 123 deg. 4 min. 57 deg. East from Greenwich.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., December 31, 1869.

Attention is called to a buoy in the East river, about 100 yards west of the dye works, Greenpoint, marking a sunken boat, with about 9 feet of water over it at low tide.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

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Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at

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Two doors above his Old Stand.

CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics
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TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.

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BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1016 ARCH Street and No. 21 S. ELEVENTH Street. 11 25 3m

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC.

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.
They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.
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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
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Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
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LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870
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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 14, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO. BRIGHT! LEPRANO! REYNA! By General Request, IL TROVATORE. TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 2, KELLOGG. GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE. LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX. KELLOGG. RONCONI. Admission to Matinee.....One Dollar. Reserved Seats.....Fifty Cents Extra.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 14, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS LAURA KEENE. THREE PIECES—FIRST TIME HERE. LAURA KEENE IN SIX CHARACTERS. Commence with the drama of IS SHE MAD? OR, DELUSION. To be followed with the comedy of MATRIMONY. Concluding with the screaming burletta of THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT. SATURDAY, MATINEE—SCHOOL. MONDAY, Jan. 17, First Appearance of MISS SUSAN GALTON and Comic English Opera Company.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 14, THE YOUNG VOLUNTEERS VICTORIOUS. Eleventh Night of the highly successful new ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA, in four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., entitled NOT GUILTY. THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS and BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, Are specially engaged to give the effects incidental to the Drama. SATURDAY, "NOT GUILTY" MATINEE. Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8. THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 10, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, With new Scenery, Fine Effects and Great Cast, LITTLE EMILY. MARTHA.....MRS. JOHN DREW. Added by the full Company. SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock, only MATINEE. LITTLE EMILY. Seats secured six days in advance. 1 7

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING. THE GREAT GYMNAST, Frank A. Gibbons, Miss Eva Brent, Miss Adah Richmond, Signor Guavelli and Learned Dogs, Mr. Larry Tooley, Mr. Sam Devere, Mr. Thos Winnett, AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, Etc. Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequaled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique). THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe Introducing, First Time—LAWYER AND CLERK. First Time—GROWLE'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1870.

THE GIFT BUSINESS PROSCRIBED BY CONGRESS.

The National House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill "providing that no officer or clerk in the employment of the United States shall at any time solicit contributions of other officials or employes in the Government service, for a gift or present to those in a superior official position; that no official or clerical superior shall receive the contribution of those in Government employment receiving a less salary than himself, and that no officer shall make any donation as a gift or present to any official superior." This bill is aimed at one of the standing nuisances of the day, and we hope it will meet the approval of the Senate. Votive offerings to the vanity or venality of leading officials may be very acceptable to the recipients, but they at once impose an onerous tax upon their underpaid assistants and tend to the demoralization of the public service. Every intriguer who manages to crawl into a comfortable position is beginning to expect a gold-headed cane, a fine watch, or a splendid silver service from his subordinates. Aspirants who are anxious to win favor from their superiors in office are always ready to start subscriptions and to levy black mail from parties who can illy afford to part with the required portion of their scanty incomes. And, meanwhile, the head of any important office, bureau, or department not unfrequently fails to insist upon a strict discharge of duty by his subordinates through a fear that he would thereby diminish his chances of obtaining, at the end of his term, the usual testimonial of respect, etc., done up in silver or gold. It would be well if the example set by Congress were followed by States, cities, and corporations, for their employes are also frequently victimized in the manner which has just been condemned, and their interests prejudiced in the mode we have described. The gift enterprise business has been carried to a ludicrous and dangerous excess, and it should be stopped in every quarter.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The Emperor, more than any man in France, has cause to feel indignant at the rash act committed by his cousin, Prince Pierre Bonaparte. Just as he was getting his new liberal policy into good working order, and satisfying all but the irreconcilables with the concessions he has made, the shooting of a red republican by a member of the Imperial family throws everything into confusion, and creates an excitement among the most dangerous classes that promises to precipitate the very collision between the Government and the people that the Emperor has been so skilfully endeavoring to avoid. The commotion in Paris continues without abatement, and the immense concourse of workingmen who attended the funeral of Noir shows that they considered his cause to be theirs, and since the funeral Paris has been disturbed by these outrages against public order and incidental conflicts that presage a coming outbreak. The Government has concentrated a force of over one hundred thousand soldiers in Paris for the purpose of overawing the populace, and it is evident if any hostile demonstration should be made by the Republicans that a slaughter such as has not been seen since the days of the Reign of Terror will make one more blot upon French civilization. By the cable despatch published this morning, a rumor is given to the effect that the Government will withdraw its demand for the arraignment of Rochefort by the Corps Legislatif, and will propose a law providing that all political crimes and offenders be tried by jury.

This is certainly an indication of wisdom on the part either of the Emperor or his advisers, for the arraignment of Rochefort at this time would make a martyr of him, and only serve to increase the excitement. It is impossible not to shudder at the idea of another French revolution; and contemptible as are some of the features of modern Cæsarism, all sincere lovers of liberty will wish to see the Empire tide over the present crisis without bloodshed. The Empire is bad enough, certainly, and the Emperor has proved himself, by his whole career, to be an unscrupulous charlatan, but the Empire, with Napoleon III at its head, is preferable at this time to a republic managed by such demagogues as Rochefort.

A resolution was referred yesterday by the Harrisburg House of Representatives to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, directing them to inquire whether, during the election of State Treasurer, efforts had been made to "influence members by *threats of instant death* to vote for any particular candidate." This resolution implies that a new method of influencing the legislative mind has been invented. Napoleon held that fear and interest ruled the world, and it seems that, while our representatives are plied by seductive promises on the one hand, a rod of terror is to be held over them on the other. If this thing continues, the capital must inevitably be removed to Philadelphia to secure free deliberations.

The Tennessee Constitutional Convention gives promise of not being so very bad after all. A letter from a member of the Convention of 1865, in which the National Government was referred to in disrespectful terms, was refused a reading yesterday, and the convention further showed its temper by resolving not to receive either petitions or communications in which any branch of the Federal or State Government is spoken of in a similar strain. It is possible that the State has not been thoroughly Johnsonized by the success of the Senter ticket.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

The Mayor yesterday returned to Common Council with his veto the bill making appropriations for the Fire Department for the present year, giving a number of excellent reasons for withholding his assent to it. The Mayor admits that there are great deficiencies in the present system of extinguishing fires, and, without going into the consideration of the expediency or propriety of a Paid Department, he contends that by withholding the accustomed appropriations from certain hose companies Councils have not taken the proper method for remedying the existing evils. The Mayor's reasoning on this point is certainly based upon substantial facts, and it is entitled to the candid consideration of Councils. He states that by the Act of Consolidation the city is given full authority over the Fire Department, and that if the firemen indulge in riotous and disorderly conduct the city government has ample power to punish them by suspension from duty or disbandment, and it is to a mistaken leniency on this point that the Mayor attributes most of the evils of the present system. He is also of the opinion that the present method of electing the engineers—who, though elected by the firemen, are the city's officers, and paid by the city—is a source of difficulty, and that a change in this matter would probably be beneficial to the department; and he recommends that if the ordinances now in force are not sufficient to enable the immediate suspension or dismissal from service of any company attached to the department, or its officers, new authority may be obtained by additional legislation.

The Mayor concurs with Councils in the belief that the department is unnecessarily large, and that the city's expenditures for the present year should not exceed the gross sum appropriated, but he thinks that the hose companies have their undoubted usefulness, and even if they were useless that the withholding of the appropriations is not the proper way to abolish them. The Mayor says truly that the withholding an appropriation does not necessarily lead to the disbandment of the companies omitted, and probably will not have such an effect, yet it will have a bad effect on them if left in the service, and it would be far better to put them out of service directly than to leave them as inferior to other companies, without the continuance and recognition which the annual appropriation gave them.

The withholding of the appropriation from the hose companies was a half-way measure, and like all half-way measures it satisfied nobody. That there are evils to be corrected in the Fire Department every one knows, and Councils will merit the thanks of all classes of our citizens if they will make a genuine effort to bring about the needed reforms.

ROBBING THE DEAD.

A curious story has come to us by the cable to the effect that the Crown had seized some land near Stockwell which belonged to George Peabody, on the plea that Mr. Peabody, never having been naturalized as a subject of Great Britain, was unable to hold land in the kingdom. The Court of Probate, we are told, sustains the Crown.

We can hardly give credence to this story. It is a stroke of sharp practice beyond the capacity of that Yankee shrewdness of which we have heard so much even to conceive. That we Americans are a jostling, rude, even greedy type of mankind, we are willing to admit. We thrust each other out from the best places, and brag and strut no little when we have made ourselves sure of them. But it is not in Yankee nature to rob the pockets of a dead man, and that man our friend.

John Bull has so long taken delight in giving us his own portrait, with all its bluff, surly honesty, that we cannot disabuse our minds of the pleasant illusion—we cannot recognize him in this pilferer from the dead.

Should the rumor be true, however, it places the long course of coddling and feting adopted by the English towards Mr. Peabody while living in a most ludicrous light. The funeral baked meats will not serve to coldly furnish forth this banquet of spoliation, for the funeral, be it remembered, is not yet over. The man is still unburied for whom England appears officially as chief mourner, while she is gobbling up this last remnant of his property. It is the old story of Captain Murderer over again, who served up his beloved in the daintiest pie; killed, cooked her, put her in, and when he had well spiced her, picked her bones.

Should the story prove true, the Yankee shrewdness of Mr. Peabody's heirs may perhaps find ground of retaliation in the fact that if he were incompetent to hold land in England, the real estate given by him to the city of London never was his to bestow, though we hope no such course will be adopted by them. It is herself alone whom England will degrade and injure in the pitiable spectacle should

"Her bailiffs seize his last penny to-day
Whose pall will be held by her nobles to-morrow."

The recent raid of a detachment of the 5th Cavalry against illicit distilleries in Virginia, which resulted in the discovery of forty-nine illicit distilleries, the destruction of twenty-two stills, and the arrest of twenty-two systematic violators of the Internal Revenue laws, indicates that rebellion has been reduced to a comparatively mild form in the proud Old Dominion. In other portions of the chivalrous South antagonism to the Union is now seeking vent, chiefly, in attempts to cheat the Government out of the tax on spirits or tobacco. We have not heard that the modern crime is defended on any other constitutional principle than the inherent love of the natives for their favorite stimulants; but it is quite as defensible as the doctrines gravely advocated by the father of secession, Calhoun, when he commenced his crusade, forty years ago, against the national authority, by affirming the right of the States to nullify the laws enacted by Congress, and to prevent the collection of import duties.

LIGHT AHEAD.

A recent number of a weekly "sensation-story" paper declined a tale because it is too bloody, and assures the author that an average of half a dozen victims killed to the page is too much, even if the appropriate number of "yells" could be omitted.

Is this the first glimmering hope that a new era of literature is approaching? Have we indeed touched bottom—has the very deepest deep been reached?

In the genuine popular story of the present day, effect, and not means, seems to be the principle of construction. The imagination of Monk Lewis, or even that of Mrs. Radcliffe, would be utterly incapable of concocting such a hodge-podge of adventure, for even their utmost extravagancies were governed by at least a semblance of logic, and they never reached that species of plot into which everything and anything can be crammed, because the plot itself could never by any possibility have been realized in fact.

Playwrights and talewrights should know from experience that the feelings are not really affected by mere events or spectacles. It is the portrayal of feeling alone that excites the responsive chord: the cry of a broken heart brings the tear, genuine fun produces the genial laugh, while an audience well trained to horrors forgets the man tied on the railroad track, and criticizes the perfection of the engine, in the noble confidence that the victim will be saved either by an old man, a young girl, or a lunatic. We are all certain that the man that was hung wasn't, and that the drowned girl will appear in a pretty new frock in the last act; and it is therefore impossible to be as touched or terrified as we ought to be.

There is an additional reason for hope in the fact that all the stock incidents seem to be pretty well exhausted, and we have recently been served only with old viands cooked up again, with new spices to suit modern palates. Victor Hugo, the very master of the craft, may, however, have given a new impetus to the worn-out school by producing a new monstrosity in his recent outrageous invention; but even slashed faces cannot last long, and we may still hope that art will return to its true channels.

BILL TO PREVENT THE SALE OF DANGEROUS OILS IN PHILADELPHIA.

A bill has been reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, providing an improved method for the prevention of the manufacture and sale of dangerous illuminating oils in Philadelphia. It imposes a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding five months, or both, as well as liability for damages caused by explosions, upon all persons, within the limits of this city, who "shall mix for sale naphtha and illuminating oils, or shall sell or offer for sale, except for purposes of remanufacture, illuminating oils made from coal or petroleum, which shall evaporate a gas under one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, or ignite at a temperature of less than one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit." Several other sections provide for the storage of crude petroleum, for the detection of those who continue to endanger human life for the purpose of increasing unlawful gains, and for the punishment of fraudulent and careless inspectors.

The necessity of some legislation of the character described has been made painfully apparent by the large number of accidents and deaths caused by dangerous oils, and by the habitual neglect of the measures necessary to secure safety by the dealers in oils, which was demonstrated by the investigations made under the direction of The Evening Telegraph some months ago. We therefore trust that the new bill will not meet with the usual fate of useful measures in the Legislature. If it is imperfect in any of its details, they can easily be amended; but the general purposes it contemplates are too important to be longer neglected, unless the legislators are willing to see hundreds of our citizens maimed or murdered and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed by their inattention to a grave duty.

CABINET MAKING.

Some patriotic heads of bureaus at Washington, who are anxious to serve the country to the utmost of their ability, have devised the scheme of elevating their bureaus into independent departments, whereby they hope to enlarge their spheres of usefulness by being translated into the Cabinet. Some time since, it is understood, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs agreed to report a bill constituting the Indian Bureau a separate department, and this circumstance appears to have encouraged greatly the patriotic and ambitious bureau chiefs in question. One of the projects entertained is the formation of a Department of Home Affairs out of the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department and the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department; another proposes to constitute a new department out of the General Land Office and Census Bureau, while several other projects of similar character are discussed, and the scheme for elevating the Internal Revenue Bureau into an independent department has not yet been abandoned. In favor of the last-mentioned change there are certainly many arguments of great weight; and, even if it should be deemed unwise to make the Commissioner of Internal Revenue independent of the Secretary of the Treasury, the best interests of the country would certainly be promoted by admitting him to a seat in the Cabinet. None of the other projects, however, are deserving of serious consideration except as schemes for increasing the expenses of the Governmental machinery. But something should certainly be done with the Indian Bureau, if there is to be any radical and permanent change in our management of the Indian business. The transfer of the bureau back to the War Department, to which it was originally attached, would tend more than any other action as yet suggested to bring about this result, and make peace on the frontiers possible and actual.

A characteristic workingmen's movement has been inaugurated in England. London proposes to hold next year an international workmen's exhibition, and at the meeting at which the scheme was devised Prime Minister Gladstone presided, assisted by a number of vice-presidents, among whom were such well-known laboring men as the Dukes of Argyle and Devonshire, Lords Clarendon, Cowper, Amberly, and Granville, and Messrs. John Bright, Tom Taylor, and Tom Hughes. These hard-fisted sons of toil have entered into the project with all the customary energy which characterizes the buncombe labor movements of the present day, and the affair will doubtless prove a great success.

Complimentary.—The New York *World* gives the following first-class notice to the *Tribune* philosopher's new work on political economy:—"Horace Greeley has published his *Tribune* essays in a book. With refreshing *naivete* he entitles them 'Political Economy,' though they advocate pin-hole thrift, spigot waste, and bung-hole squandering of the country's resources."

—Judge S. L. Withey declined the appointment of Judge of the Sixth United States Circuit because he found that its acceptance would keep him at least ten months in the year away from his family. As the appointment was for life, the prospect was not an agreeable one for a "home body."

—Gymnasiums for the use of the students have been erected at Yale, Harvard, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Princeton, Williams, and Amherst. All report that accidents and injuries from over-exertion are rare, and that the scholarship, to say nothing of the health of the students, has improved since their establishment.

—That its facilities may be commensurate with its comprehensive purposes, the *Universe* has been removed from Chicago to New York. The *Universe* is a newspaper which announces that its design is to afford a wide range for expression of each writer's peculiar views, however extreme, revolutionary, or even insane they may be, or appear to be.

—The Hartford *Post* thinks the Yale crew would certainly beat the Harvards on a straight course, and much more decisively if the race should be for four miles, as "in every race of three miles yet rowed, when the Harvard crew had come in victorious, it has been exhausted at the end, while the Yale crew, in each instance, had been able to row another mile with ease."

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* once more asserts that if the industrious mechanics and laboring men who are unwillingly compelled to remain idle four months in the year in Chicago and other Eastern cities will come to California, they will, with very few exceptions, either as employers or employes, be well paid for every day in the year upon which they are willing to labor at farming or in other mechanical operations for which they are competent.

—The difference between the speed of elective transmissions of pure copper and gutta-percha is stated on trustworthy authority to be two hundred million million million times. If the reader's mind can't quite grasp that difference, he is further told that it is about the same as that between the velocity of light and that of a body moving through one foot of space in six thousand seven hundred years. And if the reader don't believe it he can try the experiment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

THE COST OF CLOTHING AT Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET IS AT PRESENT LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, STREET COATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS, PANTS, VESTS, WHOLE SUITS,

AT COST OR LESS THAN COST, AT COST OR LESS THAN COST, AT COST OR LESS THAN COST, AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR GRAND BAL MASQUE, BAL MASQUE, BAL MASQUE, AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1870. TICKETS, ADMITTING A GENTLEMAN AND ONE LADY, FIVE DOLLARS. EXTRA LADIES' TICKETS, EACH ONE DOLLAR. FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES, NEWS STANDS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, AND OF 1 6 8 10 14 16 22 24 27] THE MANAGERS.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 234 South DELAWARE AVENUE. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1870. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst., and reopened after February 1st prox. 1 13 3t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 12 22 6t Treasurer.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, held January 10, 1870, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1870— PRESIDENT, FRANKLIN B. GOWEN. MANAGERS, H. Pratt McKean, J. E. Lippincott, A. E. Borie, John Ashhurst, R. B. Cabeen, Stephen Colwell. TREASURER, SAMUEL BRADFORD. SECRETARY, WILLIAM H. WEBB. 1 11 6t

LOCAL PROHIBITION LAW.—THE Temperance Societies and Churches are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to promote the passage of a law allowing a majority to enforce Local Prohibition, to meet on TUESDAY EVENING, January 18, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 118 South SEVENTH Street. HORACE J. SMITH, Chairman. 1 13 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION P. M., January 14, 1870. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1. I. The Commissioned Officers of this Division who intend to participate in the Inaugural Ceremonies of his Excellency Governor Geary, on Tuesday, January 18, in accordance with the invitation issued by the Committee of the Legislature, will report to Lieutenant-Colonel James Starr, at the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT, on MONDAY at 11½ o'clock P. M. By order of Major-General Charles M. Prevost. JAMES STARR, 1 14 2t Lt.-Col. and Div. Ins.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870. At an election held on the 12th day of January, 1870, the following named stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:

Edwin M. Lewis,	J. Edward Farnum,
John Ashhurst,	George W. Farr, Jr.
Anthony J. Antelo,	William H. Woodward,
Benjamin A. Farnham,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
Lindley Smyth,	Henry P. Sloan,
Richard C. Dale,	Thomas McKean.
Joshua B. Lippincott,	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. 1 14 3t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1870. At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year:—

Thomas Smith,	James C. Hand,
David Scull,	John H. Brown,
John M. Whitall,	Israel Morris,
Samuel Coffin,	Lewis Audenried,
William B. Kempton,	John H. Irwin,
A. J. Lewis,	William L. Rohn.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously elected:— President—THOMAS SMITH. Cashier—JOHN H. WATT. Solicitor—R. RUNDLE SMITH. Notary—WILLIAM J. DELLEKER. 1 13 3t JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th inst. Transfer Books closed until 10th inst. 1 3 12t W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of PINE and BROAD Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The Annual Report of the Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES J. BARCLAY, 1 7 fwm5t Secretary.

UNION SERVICES.—THE CONGREGATIONS of the Calvary, West Spruce Street, and the Second Presbyterian Churches, will hold union services every evening this week, at 7½ o'clock. On TUESDAY and SATURDAY at WEST SPRUCE ST. CHURCH; on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at CALVARY CHURCH; and on FRIDAY at the SECOND CHURCH. All are invited. 1 11 5t*

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be held in the Library room on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock. 1 12 wfm3t JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching on next Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. N. W. CONKLING, of New York. 1 14 3t*

CLOTHING.

HEALTH INSURANCE!!!

YOUR POLICY IS READY.

Every man's policy, who would secure good health for the present winter, is to come at once to

Rockhill & Wilson's

Great Brown Hall

Health Insurance Office,

And make himself and his family happy for the season, by getting a seasonable suit of those wintry garments which are GOING OFF!

GOING OFF! GOING OFF!

Faster than ever. Policy good till the clothes wear out, when it can be renewed.

THESE POLICIES ARE TRANSFERABLE.

You can transfer them to the backs of your boys when you have done with them. But we sell Boys' Clothes so cheap that it really costs less to come and buy the lads new clothes than to give their dear mothers the trouble of cutting the old ones down to fit them.

EVERY MAN'S POLICY ON HIS BACK!

WHEN YOU WEAR THEM OUT, COME BACK FOR RENEWALS TO THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

606 and 608 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES AND LANDSCAPES

1 10 6trp HAVE ARRIVED.

TO RENT.

NEW HOTEL TO LET, FURNISHED,
1502, 1504, and 1506 CHESNUT St.,
JUST BUILT.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOCATION; Eighty rooms arranged en suite, with Water Closets and Bath, Washstand, Fire-grates and Mantels to each room. Halls, Billiard, Bar, Office, and parlors, heated with steam. Apply to JOHN CRUMP, Builder, 1 10 6t4p No. 1731 CHESNUT Street.

LEDDY'S,
NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he is once more to be found at his old establishment, and trusts a continuance of their former patronage. The past character of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the future. 1 12 wfm1m JAMES M. LEDDY.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1826.

DOUBLE GLOUCESTER AND CHESHIRE CHEESE,

IN STORE THIS DAY BY STEAMER JAVA.

NEW MARYLAND HAMS.

NEW DAVIS HAMS.

W. G. FAMILY FLOUR,

THE FINEST IN THIS COUNTRY.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,

No. 115 South THIRD St.,

1 12 wf2t4p BELOW CHESNUT.

INSURANCE.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 2, 1856, this Company publish the following list of their assets and statement of business for the past year:—

CAPITAL.

Amount authorized, fully paid in.....$150,000'00
Contingent fund (surplus earned).....56,322 89
Actual capital.....$206,322 89

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$74,053'59
$55,500 U. S. 6 per cent. bonds, 1881	64,100'00
12,300 do. do. do. 5-20, 1862 m and n.	13,786'00
51,900 do. do. do. " 1864 m and n.	58,776'00
74,600 do. do do. " 1865 m and n.	84,671'00
9,500 do. do. do. " 1865 l and i.	10,640'00
41,350 do. do. do. " 1867 and 1868	46,347'00
1,600 do. 5 per cent. do. 10-40	1,752'00
2,500 State of Pennsylvania six per cent. bonds	2,559'00
9,600 City of Philadelphia six per cent. bonds	9,504'00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad six per cent. bonds	9,800'00
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad seven per cent. bonds	8,600'00
10,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad six per cent. bonds	8,500'00
12,000 Elmira and Williamsport Railroad seven per cent. bonds	11,700'00
10,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad six per cent. bonds	9,275'00
7,500 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company six per cent. bonds	6,262'00
500 Salem County, N. J., six per cent. bonds	300'00
2,000 Elmira and Williamsport five per cent. bonds	1,200'00
3,000 Allegheny County, Pa., five per cent. bonds	3,250'00
5,000 Junction Railroad six per cent. bonds	4,500'00
226 shares Central National Bank	28,250'00
100 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	11,700'00
80 shares National Bank of the Republic	8,000'00
150 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad	7,950'00
50 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co.	2,75'00
Sundry Securities held in Trust	7,050'00
Loans on Collateral Security	483,563'02
Premium Notes secured by Lien on Policies	197,125'31
Cash on hand	45,133'74
Office Fixtures	3,000'00
	$1,119,317'57
Cash in hands of Agents.....$12,069'47	
Deferred Premiums.....77,463 53	89,532'00
	$1,208,849'57

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1869.

RECEIPTS IN 1869.

Premiums Received	$311,433'63
Interest on Premium Fund and Annuity Fund	23,035 93
	334,469'56
Cash in Hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums	89,533'00
	$424,000'56
Interest on Other Investments	43,995'03

EXPENDITURES IN 1869.

Agents' Commissions	$43,032'08
Reinsurance	3,953'51
Expenses, printing, advertising, office rent, salaries	34,597'96
Losses, numbering fourteen	47,560'00
Amount paid annuitants	1,634'91
	$130,959'06
969 Policies issued in 1869, insuring	$2,722,535'00
2578 Outstanding 12mo. 31, 1869, insuring	$7,537,553'00
13 Annuities	$12,770'08
Total number of deaths from the origin of the Company, 31	$94,000'00
Amount owing to depositors	$339,372'96
Amount owing to Trust funds	$75,952'56

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 1 14 6t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

American, Swiss and English WATCHES AT CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

Special Agents in Philadelphia for

AMERICAN WATCHES,

Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. 1 12 w1m

SEWING MACHINES.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES

SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, BEST LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES IN USE. Sold on easy monthly payments. Examine them at

No. 920 ARCH Street.

D. E. RICE, 12 18 1mrp GENERAL AGENT.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH Family Sewing Machine.

[OVER 400,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 tfmw6 PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. GEORGE S. STEWART IS ADMITTED to an interest in my business from this date. CHARLES WILLIAMS. Manufacturer of Heaters, Ranges, etc. Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1870. 1 11 6t

THE NORTHERN ROUTE.

Message of Governor Marshall, of Minnesota—Progress of Railways in the State—The Northern Pacific Railroad.

The message of Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, has just been received, and is a document of interest to all parties interested in the great West, and especially to railroad men. The following figures indicate the condition of the Minnesota State Treasury:—

Balance in Treasury Dec. 1, 1868	$74,234 12
Receipts	873,376 00
	$947,610 12
Disbursements to Dec. 1, 1869	855,757 07
Balance in the Treasury	$91,853 05
This is the largest balance for many years.	
The estimated revenue for 1870 will be	$433,224 04
The estimated disbursements	395,407 12
Leaving a probable balance of	$37,816 97

We quote the following portions, relative to railway matters, from the message:—

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

I rejoice to be able to inform you that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have effected an arrangement with the ablest financial parties in the country for the construction of the road. A telegram received on the 4th instant informs me that work will probably commence in February. I have heretofore enlarged on the great value of the Northern Pacific Railroad, both to the nation and to our own State. I have devoted much time and effort to promote its success, and now hail with profound satisfaction the assurance of a speedy realization of its benefits to the State.

PORT OF ENTRY AND HARBOR ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

With the opening of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, the town and harbor o Duluth, the terminus of the road, assume grea importance to the State. Constituting the only available port in Minnesota, on Lake Superior, we may justly claim from the General Government liberal appropriations to improve the harbor, so it shall afford adequate facilities for the large shipping and commerce that will speedily follow the opening of the road. I recommend that you memorialise Congress for the needed appropriation. Also, that you ask that Duluth be made a port of entry.

PROGRESS OF RAILROADS.

During the year 1869 there was constructed and opened 224 miles of railroad, as follows;—

	Constructed in 1869. Miles	Whole line in operation. Miles.
First division St. Paul and Pacific, main line	64	115
First division St. Paul and Pacific to Sauk Rapids	..	81
Minnesota Valley	16	109
Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis	..	134
Minnesota Central—Austin to State line	12	12
Winona and St. Peter	12	118
Southern Minnesota	40	90
Lake Superior and Mississippi	50	30
Hastings and Dakotah	10	30
St. Paul and Chicago	20	20
	224	780

This is the largest construction in any one year. The public hail with special satisfaction the progress of the Lake Superior and Mississippi road, that is to give the State a shorter and cheaper route to lake navigation.

The St. Paul *Press*, in remarking upon the message, pays Governor Marshall the following deserved compliment:—

"Among the few public men in eminent station of whose character and record the people of Minnesota have reason to be proud, William R. Marshall holds a place in general estimation second to none. He has carried all the purity, uprightness, nobility, and generosity of his private character into his public life, and all the self-sacrificing patriotism of the soldier into his civil career, and the responsibilities of office and the struggles of party politics have only served to illustrate and to make conspicuous the genuine superiority of his character, the breadth of patriotism and public spirit, and the sterling honesty and independence of his mind. The knowledge of the brave and incorruptible integrity of the Executive has been far more efficacious than even the veto power to prevent dishonest and improvident legislation, though on several memorable occasions he has not hesitated to interpose his veto as a barrier to corrupt schemes of legislative plunder. There are far too few such men as Governor Marshall in public life—so few that the public can ill afford to spare them.

"It would diminish our regret at his retirement from public life if we had not reason to fear that his own deliberate decision had rendered it final. It is the misfortune of our party politics that its atmosphere is not congenial to men of sterling ability and high character like Governor Marshall. The more's the pity. But no official honors can add to the esteem in which the retiring Governor is held by the great body of our citizens, and we feel assured that his influence, out of office or in it, will be effectually exerted, as ever, for the promotion of the public weal and for the advancement of the great principles to which he has testified so generous a devotion."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—This evening *Il Trovatore* will be repeated, and at the matinee to-morrow *Linda d Chamounix* will be given, with Miss Kellogg a "Linda."

Masaniello is announced as in preparation.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Laura Keene, who is abou to leave the city for a few weeks to fulfil a professional engagement in Washington, will have a farewell benefit, when the drama of *Is She Mad? or, Delusion;* the comedy of *Matrimony*, and the burletta of *The Actress by Daylight* will be presented. This is a first-rate bill, and it ought to draw a crowded house on its own merits. Miss Keene has labored faithfully to make the Chesnut a first-class theatre in every respect, and she has presented a series of entertainments that were in every way worthy of the liberal patronage of those who admire pure and elevated amusements. As an actress she is almost without a rival in her particular line, and she has surrounded herself with a company of capable artists, who ably second her efforts to please the public. Miss Keene is eminently deserving of a handsome testimonial on the occasion of her farewell benefit, and we hope sincerely that the house will be filled to its utmost capacity this evening.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Robertson's comedy of *School* will be performed, with Miss Keene as "Naomi Tighe."

ALTHE WALNUT the military drama of *Not Guilty* will be given this evening, and at the matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Little Em'ly* will be performed this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the burlesques of *Lawyer and Clerk; Grosle's Domestic Troubles; Going to Cape Nay*, and other comicalities will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of funny acts and the laughable pantomime of *The Old Woman that Lived in the Shoe* will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical exhibition at the Assembly Building this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow.

COLONEL ROBERT W. RENSHAW, editor of *The Orchestra*, will have a grand complimentary testimonial benefit at Concert Hall on Tuesday evening next. A number of eminent artists are announced to appear on this occasion, and a fine programme of musical selections will be presented.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & Co.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

BUY your clothing of Charels Stokes, 324 Chesnut street, under the Continental Hotel.

THE LIVING MACHINE.—Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further; for as the weakness or other imperfections of the mainspring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tells as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to be *the one thing needful*. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopoia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depends.

ROUGH, WINTRY, CHANGEABLE WEATHER produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, etc., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Grand and Square Pianos are not only perfection in every particular, but they are lower in prices than before the war. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

Tearing Down Part of Our Store.

Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.

Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them

Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.

Overcoats at	$7 50	Cost Elsewhere	$10 00
Overcoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	15 00
Overcoats at	12 50	Cost Elsewhere	18 00
Overcoats at	15 00	Cost Elsewhere	22 00
Overcoats at	20 00	Cost Elsewhere	30 00
Business Coats at	8 00	Cost Elsewhere	10 00
Business Coats at	8 00	Cost Elsewhere	12 00
Business Coats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	14 00
Business Coats at	13 00	Cost Elsewhere	17 00
Pants (all wool) at	3 00	Cost Elsewhere	5 00
Pants (all wool) at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere	6 00
Pants (all wool) at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	7 00
Pants (all wool) at	6 50	Cost Elsewhere	9 00
Pants (all wool) at	7 50	Cost Elsewhere	10 00
Vests (all wool) at	1 50	Cost Elsewhere	3 00
Vests (all wool) at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere	4 00
Vests (all wool) at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere	5 00
Vests (all wool) at	4 25	Cost Elsewhere	6 00
Vests (all wool) at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	7 50
Boys' Overcoats at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	8 00
Boys' Overcoats at	6 50	Cost Elsewhere	10 00
Boys' Overcoats at	7 50	Cost Elsewhere	11 00
Boys' Overcoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	15 00
Boys' Overcoats at	13 50	Cost Elsewhere	20 00
Boys' Undercoats at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	8 00
Boys' Undercoats at	6 00	Cost Elsewhere	9 00
Boys' Undercoats at	8 00	Cost Elsewhere	11 00
Boys' Undercoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	13 00
Boys' Jackets at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere	3 50
Boys' Jackets at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere	4 50
Boys' Jackets at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere	5 50
Boys' Pants at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere	3 50
Boys' Pants at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere	4 50
Boys' Pants at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere	5 50
Boys' Pants at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	7 00

For the accommodation of the public we will keep open every evening until 9 o'clock, and Saturdays until 10 o'clock.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

ETTINGER—TALLY.—On Tuesday morning, the 11th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Thomas A. Gill, Mr. JAMES ETTINGER to Miss LIZZIE TALLY, both of Germantown.

HOPPER—BOWERS.—On March 4, 1868, by Rev. J. Dickerson, Mr. EDMUND C. HOPPER to Miss M. AGNES BOWERS, daughter of William Bowers, all of this city.

DIED.

BOGGS.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. SARAH, wife of William Boggs, and daughter of Hugh Duffy, in the 28th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1417 Hanover street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

STEVEN.—On the 12th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, HENRY L. STEVEN, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Rising Star Lodge, No. 136, A. Y. M.; Amity Lodge, No. 19, I. O. of O. F.; Typographical Union, No. 2; Philadelphia Typographical Society; and Last Man Brotherhood, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1013 Wharton street, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

WATKER.—On the 12th instant, LIZZIE, daughter of William G. and Sarah Watker, and granddaughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Thorp, aged 10 years 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the parents' residence, Richmond street and Allegheny avenue, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.—Just received, one case Black English Bombazines, all qualities, from $1 50 to $3 per yard.
BESSON & SON—MOURNING DRY GOODS,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 11 6t5p

BESSON & SON WILL OPEN TO-DAY—
1 case Black and Purple Figured De Laines, 22c.
1 case Black and White do. do. 22c.
1 case Black and Lead Plaid do. 22c.
3 cases Gray and Black Ohintzes, 12½c.
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 11 6t5p

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000. Assets, $2,783,580 96

Receipt of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
Losses paid, 1869	1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

MORTGAGES.

$766,450	All of which are first mortgages on City Property	$766,450 00

LOAN BONDS.

301,100	United States Government Loans	341,743 00
161,000	Pennsylvania State Loans	166,780 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Sixes	50,000 00
10,000	State of Delaware Sixes	9,000 00
200,000	Philadelphia City Loans	197,750 00
21,000	Cincinnati City Bonds	18,900 00
25,000	Cleveland City Bonds	23,750 00
3,000	Williamsport City Sixes	2,460 00
40,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Bonds, 1864	34,200 00
4,500	North Pennsylvania Seven Per Cent Coupon Bonds	4,905 00
31,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Bonds, First Mortgage	30,070 00
10,000	Delaware Railroad Company's Mortgage Loan	8,800 00
50,000	Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds	46,000 00
40,000	Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's Seven Per Cent. Coupon Bonds	41,400 00
15,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds	12,000 00
41,000	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Loans	34,400 00
49,000	Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company	36,700 00
37,000	Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company's Consolidated Mortgage Loan, 1886	35,040 00
20,000	Schuylkill Navigation Company's Consolidated Mortgage Loan	10,800 00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Company's Loan	13,050 00
	Sundry Stocks and Loans	6,048 50

STOCKS.

215	Shares Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company	15,050 00
239	Shares Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company	12,438 08
100	Shares Philadelphia Bank	15,500 00
228	Shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company	9,120 00
100	Shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash in Bank and Office, currency	155,330 89
" " gold, $76,906 06	
Premium thereon 15,381 39	
	92,285 35
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558 00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premium	321,944 37
Accrued Interest	20,356 58
Premiums in course of transmission	85,197 90
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900 37
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000 00
Total Assets, January 1, 1870	$2,783,580 96

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. [1 12 wfm 3trp

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their Assets:—

Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia	$401,670 00
Bills Receivable	16,795 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	97,135 40
Philadelphia City Fives	4,988 75
Pennsylvania State Loan	36,000 00
Pittsburg Sevens	16,000 00
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535 00
Cincinnati Sixes	10,900 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19,244 41
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Loan	34,570 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company Loan	8,602 50
Delaware Division Canal Loan	17,615 00
United States Loan, six per cent., 1881	20,000 00
United States Loan, five-twenties, 1867	56,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10,962 50
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,496 55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	34,600 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	27,952 50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad Loan	18,500 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company Loan	28,350 00
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Loan	22,352 50
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company Stock, 500 shares	23,957 28
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,340 26
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,600 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Company, 30 shares	2,897 73
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares	993 38
Real Estate	30,000 00
Cash	4,139 06
	$1,034,290 42

1 7 6t4 WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp8

WANTS.

WANTED—VULCAN OIL AND MINING and GOVERNMENT STOCK, at No. 146 S. FOURTH Street. In at 12 o'clock. 1 12 wfm3t*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP 10 22 3mbp

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.

Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds.*

The Road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it *must* command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 4, in currency.

From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $16,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 40 WALL Street, New York.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished.

Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
1 10 No 25 South THIRD Street.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 1

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co. 1 5t

FINANCIAL.

COUPONS
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
U. S. 5-20s and 1881s,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT.
GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
American Sunday-School Union's
PERIODICALS,
REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., EDITOR.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD,

for Sunday-School Teachers, Bible Classes, Parents, and all interested in the religious training of the young.

The volume for 1870 will contain a new course of Sermons for Children, by the Editor, on "NATURE'S WONDERS," and a new series of Lessons on the "LIFE OF CHRIST," with notes and illustrations.

It will also, during the year, contain Editorial Correspondence from abroad.

It is published monthly, 16 pages quarto, at the low rate of

FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE CHILD'S WORLD,

a beautifully illustrated paper for children and youth, published twice a month, at the low rate of 24 cents a copy, per annum, when ten copies or more are sent to one address; and it can be mad monthly, complete as thus issued, at one half the above rates. Postage, in all cases, payable at the office where received.

This paper also will contain letters to the children from the Editor while abroad.

☞ Catalogues of the Society's publications, and sample copies of its periodicals, furnished gratuitously, on application at the Depository of the

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
12 31f mwlm

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
For sale at Wholesale Prices by
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
Marble Building, adjoining the Continental.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 2 3mwf3rp

CURTIS' LIFE OF WEBSTER.
FIRST VOLUME READY FOR DELIVERY TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.
GEORGE GEBBIE,
12 16 1mrp No. 730 SANSOM Street.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE.
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
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1 7t West Side, below Master.
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THE NAVY.

Sharp Letter from ex-Secretary Welles to Secretary Robeson—The Promotion of Naval Officers—Secretary Robeson's Report Attacked as Containing Misstatements.

HARTFORD, Jan. 10, 1870.—Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy—Sir:—In your annual report as Secretary of the Navy, on the 1st of December, 1869, is the following paragraph:—

In the year 1865 a board, composed of admirals who had commanded squadrons during the war, with Admiral Farragut as President, was convened by the Secretary of the Navy, to report the names of such officers as they deemed worthy of advancement under the act of April 21, 1864. The board, after careful consideration, made a report strictly according to the letter of their instructions, and their selections would, it is believed, have been satisfactory to the navy at large. The recommendations of the board were, however, not acquiesced in, and the advancement was made quite independently of their action. The result is that many officers consider themselves unjustly treated, and a feeling of discontent exists most undesirable in the service. Some of the cases affected by this action have already been acted on by the administration. But it is felt that the real merit of each case can only be properly judged of by those who were personally cognizant of all its circumstances, and that too many considerations would be lost sight of in the lapse of time to permit of direct action by the department without the risk of further mistakes.

It is suggested that the department be authorized to appoint a board of officers removed by high rank from all personal interest on this question, to examine the cases complained of, and to report their conclusions for such action by the Executive and Congress as to them may seem proper.

This paragraph is such a perversion of the facts and circumstances relating to the advancement of the officers at the close of the war, and betrays such an absence of correct information on the subject, that I was surprised it should have found a place in an official document of the character of an annual report of the Secretary of the Navy. I was unwilling to believe that you had intentionally and intelligently misrepresented the facts, and I knew that no one of the Board of Admirals could communicate the proceedings of the board which I had convened to assist me with their opinions, except by a breach of trust. I therefore came to the conclusion that you had not personally given the subject that attention which it deserved, and that you had been imposed upon by some one unworthy of confidence.

I did not regret to learn soon after that the House of Representatives called on you by resolution for the report to which you had invited their attention, and I was interested to see the response you would make to that call. While waiting for this response I received from Mr. Offley, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, a brief note stating that a thorough search had been made for the report in question, but it was not to be found on the files of the department, and asking me if I had it or a copy in my possession. I replied at once that I was in possession of neither the original nor a copy, but that I had a tabular statement of the recommendations, and informed him the board had been convened informally and confidentially to assist, not to control me, that their recommendations were not obligatory, had no legal validity, were without responsibility, and, being merely confidential expressions of opinion, it was a question whether they should go on the files of the department. I expressed my surprise that you should have assumed to state in your official report the contents of a document or documents which you had never seen, and represent what was satisfactory in the proceedings of the board and what action of mine gave discontent, when you had no knowledge on the subject, had never read the proceedings of the Board of Admirals, and were ignorant of the principles on which I acted. I requested him to submit my letter to you. Mr. Offley acknowledged the receipt of my letter on the 22d of December; said he had submitted it to you, and that it was in your possession. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, on the 23d of December, the day after you had possession of my letter, sent to that paper the following statement:—

Several days ago the House passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for the record of the proceedings of the Board of Admirals appointed two or three years ago by the Secretary of the Navy to examine and designate officers of the navy for promotion. It seems there was some irregularity about the manner in which this board made its recommendations, and there is a great deal of complaint that officers were promoted without regard to their war record and other qualifications. The Naval Committee of the House propose to overhaul the matter. Search was made at the Navy Department for the record of the board's proceedings, but it could not be found. Finally it was ascertained that it had been carried off by the late Secretary Welles when he made his exit from the department. Secretary Robeson directed Mr. Offley, the Chief Clerk, to address a note to Mr. Welles, setting forth that the document had been called for by resolution of Congress, and asking him to return it. In reply to this Mr. Offley to-day received a letter from Mr. Welles, wherein he abuses the present Secretary of the Navy in round terms for interfering with what he calls his (Welles') private affairs. That record, says Welles, was private. It was never intended to be made public, and he refuses to surrender it. The officials of the Navy Department say that it was as much a part of the files and records of the department as an order is, and that Mr. Welles had no right to remove it. It is supposed that he had some personal matter in view when he carried it off.

Now it is not true that I carried off the report; it is not true that I abused you for interfering in my private affairs; it is not true that I have refused to surrender the proceedings. These gross, palpable, intentional misstatements in the letter of the *Herald* correspondent are very much in character with the paragraph in your paper which I have quoted. The correspondent of the *Herald* received his information from some source; and as my letter, which is referred to and so much falsified, was in your possession, I am left in little doubt as to that source.

As you have never seen the proceedings of the Board of Admirals and know not what their recommendations were, by what authority and on what data do you say "their selections would, it is believed, have been satisfactory to the navy at large?" By what authority do you say "the advancement was made quite independently of their action?" When I inform you that nearly one-half the officers would have been superseded or have lost rank by the action of the Board of Admirals had not other action been taken, and that to enable me to carry into effect such of their recommendations as I approved without reducing others to a lower position on the register, I procured further legislation in 1866, you will perceive that neither of your statements is correct.

From the nature of the case, when a portion of the officers were to be superseded, and a large portion were to lose rank, it was impossible to have made selections which would be "satisfactory to the navy at large"—impossible to avoid some discontent. On the other point, that of making advancements independently of the action of the board, I may say, as the proceedings will show, that while, as was my duty, I acted on my own convictions, I gave weight and consideration to their opinions, and in some cases deferred, perhaps too far, to their suggestions. In a large portion of the cases our views coincided, but there were instances where favoritism, prejudice, or mistaken judgment was apparent. There were other instances where I was in possession of information unknown to the admirals, and where I could put a more correct estimate than the board on services rendered. They were, perhaps excusably, partial to those who had served under them; and perhaps some of them were prejudiced against and failed to rightly appreciate those of other commands.

There were officers, also, who had acquitted themselves with credit, on other than squadron duty, whom I could not neglect. Nor could I with my ideas of duty, although you seem to suppose it proper, delegate to others authority which legally devolved on me and for which I was responsible. Few more unpleasant duties devolved upon me during my administration of the department than the delicate and difficult one of selecting and promoting officers, however meritorious, over others who also had merit. I have been brought in intimate relations with naval officers of every grade in a trying and critical period of our history, had studied and learned the character of each, and felt a personal as well as official obligation to those who stood firmly by the flag and the Union when many of their associates deserted and others faltered. Some were necessarily to be superseded; but I could not willingly see any of these true and gallant men, after years of faithful war service, suffer loss of rank which they would consider degradation. But the proceedings and report of the Board of Admirals, which you represent as "satisfactory to the navy at large," took from nearly one-half the officers their rank and placed them lower upon the register. For this the board was not blamable. It was an inevitable result from an attempt to execute the acts of April, 1864, and January, 1865, authorizing promotions and advancements. While the award of merit to a portion of the officers was not undeserved, the implied censure or reflection upon the others was cruel, and would have been felt by them to be unjust. Knowing the worth, fidelity, and patriotism of most of the latter, although their career may not have been as brilliant nor their opportunities as favorable as those of some of their more fortunate brethren, I was not willing to be an instrument to mortify or degrade them by carrying into effect the recommendations of the Board of Admirals without an effort in their behalf. The whole subject was beset with difficulty and embarrassment, and such were my feelings towards the officers who would be humbled and wronged, my regard for the whole service, and my convictions of what was right, that I delayed action until the following year. The Board of Admirals was first convened early in 1865—there was a second session some months later—but the promotions and advancements were not made until after the passage of the act of July, 1866, nearly one and a half years later. In the meantime the Naval Committee and Congress, after being made acquainted with the circumstances, concurred with me as to the impolicy and injustice of reducing the rank of faithful officers. After much and mature deliberation the result was the "Act to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866. This act, passed more than two years after the law of April, 1864, the only law on this subject with which you appear to be conversant, enlarged the number of each grade, relieved the department of its most serious embarrassments, and avoided the degradation of a large number of worthy officers from the rank which they had attained and of which they ought not, without fault, to be deprived. You make no allusion to this act of 1866, and seem not to be aware that its enlarged provisions, with the recommendations of the Board of Admirals, were the basis of my action and enabled the Government to do justice to the whole service.

As soon as the law of 1866 was enacted I invited Admiral Farragut to Washington, and with him I took up and revised the whole register, having the proceedings of the Board of Admirals and the record of every officer before us. No other officer was summoned on this occasion, for I desired to avoid all favoritism and combinations such as have sometimes afflicted the navy. More than twenty years previously, when chief of a naval bureau, I had witnessed the pernicious effects of cliques and personal favoritisms in the service, and there were indications of a disposition in some quarters to revive the evil.

Admiral Farragut was at the head of the service, and had never been connected with any of the cliques and combinations which had afflicted it, and which I had labored with some success to eradicate. I knew his impartiality, his devotion to the true interests of the country and the whole navy, that he was free from favoritism or prejudice, and that he was a safe and reliable counsellor who wanted a United States navy and not a personal navy. With him I went through the entire register, canvassed each individual case, and it was the wish and intention of both of us to do equal and exact justice to all; not that I expected to give satisfaction to every man, for that was an impossibility.

As the responsibility of the promotions was with me, and as in some instances I knew of services rendered with which he was not acquainted, I acted on my own convictions, in conformity with his expressed wish and our mutual understanding before the register was taken up. Whatever errors, therefore, were committed, I am responsible for, and not Admiral Farragut. I mention the fact of consulting that distinguished officer in the final revision of the promotions because your report makes no mention of it and conveys a false impression of the whole subject. I regretted that the time allotted us to accomplish this work after the passage of the act of 1866 was so brief; but it was near the close of the session, and only three days were given us to make the review. The promotions and advancements thus made continued undisturbed while I was in the department, except in one instance, when the battle record of of the officers did not reach the department until after the nominations were made and confirmed.

You state that "some of the cases affected by this action have already been acted on by the administration," and urge this as a reason why you should "be authorized to appoint a board of officers" in order that "each case may be properly judged." The imputation that the cases have not been "properly judged" is made without any knowledge of the facts, for when called upon for the proceedings of the Board of Admirals it is admitted you have not seen them, and you make no mention of the consultation with Admiral Farragut at the close.

As to appointing a board of officers to reexamine a subject that was disposed of nearly four years ago, you have the authority to convene such a board without Congressional action, and the board can report orally or in writing, but after all, the matter is purely executive, not legislative. No Congressional action was taken, nor was any board of officers convened in the "cases already acted on by the administration." Such a board at this day would create discontent, and afford an opportunity for a master spirit to exercise partiality and form a clique devoted to his personal interests, if so inclined.

I am aware of but two cases which have been "acted on by this administration." That you may have the full benefit of the action in these cases, I shall give you the facts of each, as they have been made exceptional.

Captain T. H. Stevens had a fair war record, although his efficiency may have been sometimes impaired by his habits, a fact which had its influence with the Board of Admirals and with the department also when the promotions were under consideration. He was registered No. 24 on the grade of commanders when the Board of Admirals was convened, and they recommended not only that he should not be advanced, but that he should be put back one number on the list, and be registered No. 25. But I, instead of reducing him in rank below 24, was enabled by the act of 1866 to advance him to 10. He was one who considered himself "unjustly treated," and he applied to Congress for redress. His case was referred to the Naval Committee, who examined the subject and reported against him. Congress concurred in that report. Last spring the President, notwithstanding the proceedings of the Board of Admirals, the action of the Navy Department, the adverse report of the Naval Committee and of Congress, promoted him to a higher position on the list of captains.

The other and the only other officer who has been taken from the position assigned him and in like manner promoted is Captain Thomas H. Patterson, a brother-in-law of Vice-Admiral Porter.

Captain Patterson was No. 25 on the register as commander. He had no battle record, and the Board of Admirals recommended that he should be reduced to rank No. 28. I advanced him to No. 11. These two officers were last spring taken from their position on the register and promoted simultaneously over eighteen captains, most of them exemplary, efficient, and gallant officers, with an honorable record for heroic service. I am aware of no reason why exceptions should have been made in favor of these two officers. They constitute, I believe, the whole of what you call "some of the cases" which "have been already acted on by the administration."

This letter has been drawn from me in consequence of an application from the department for information, and of the use which has been made of my reply. I had not proposed, nor do I now propose, to comment on the numerous errors which pervade your report, obviously intended, in many instances, to reflect on the previous administration of the department. Some of your statements are, however, as open to criticism and quite as exceptionable as the paragraph in relation to the advancement of officers. Without any general review, duty to myself requires, perhaps, that I should, when writing you, advert to one or two points. Among the subjects which you make prominent is the amount of work which has been accomplished in repairing vessels, changing their character and giving them ship rig, and the great economy resulting therefrom, as compared with what you call the "old system." You fail to state, however, the amount of money which has been and is being expended to effect these changes. We both know it exceeds by millions the appropriations made by Congress for repairs; and on this question of expending money when Congress has refused to make appropriations we have differed. Congress was informed by me of the condition of our yards and vessels, and that repairs were needed; but refused to appropriate the funds for these repairs. I would not, after this refusal, invade the Treasury, in defiance of the legislative branch of the Government, and take unappropriated funds. The repairs and refitments of vessels were consequently limited to the few ships required to maintain the squadrons in force. Congress was advised of this fact, and I, in my annual report, in December, 1868, stated:—

To preserve and protect the vessels and other property at our navy yards is a duty prompted by economy and dictated by a proper regard for the public interest. Work should not be wholly suspended on the ships which have been commenced and are yet unfinished, but they should be completed and gradually launched and brought into service as they may be wanted. If properly protected they can remain on the stocks for years without injury after the hulls are finished. Each vessel, when she returns from a cruise, should be at once repaired and placed in an efficient condition. Hulls and engines, after long service in different climates, become worn and injured, and, if neglected, will rapidly decay. It cannot be true economy to withhold appropriations essential for full and thorough repairs, for completing improvements which have been commenced, and for protecting and affording facilities necessary to the good order, proper condition and efficiency of the navy yards and navy establishments. In some respects the public interest has been made to suffer from neglect or refusal to make sufficient appropriations for the purposes herein indicated, and it is earnestly recommended that such omission be hereafter avoided.

I had, three years ago, seen the disposition to curtail naval estimates and appropriations without discrimination, and, to prevent injury to the public service in consequence of withholding the means necessary for needful repairs, I, on the 14th February, 1868, addressed a special communication to the Naval Committee, urging, while reduction might be made in some appropriations, that "appropriations may be made for repairs, in accordance with the estimates furnished," and closed my statement with the following remarks:—

I have deemed it my duty to call your attention, as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to the impolicy of impairing and crippling the public service, as proposed in the bill reported by the appropriation committee. The department has no personal ends to serve in seeking to have suitable appropriations made. Only the best good of the country and the keeping of that arm of the military service with whose administration I am charged in condition to maintain everywhere and upon all occasions the honor of our flag and the interests of our country have been considered. If Congress withholds the means and the power and efficiency of the American navy are thereby impaired, I shall at least have the satisfaction of reflecting that it is through no neglect of mine; and if upon a change of administration it shall be said, as was remarked soon after the last ministerial change in Great Britain, that "the present Government upon taking office were alarmed when they saw the appearance of decrepitude which our national defenses bore; everything had been apparently pared down to the exact border line dividing efficiency from inefficiency," I shall feel that no part of the censure attaches to me and those associated with me in the administration of this department.

My representations that year were not regarded, and, as a consequence, repairs and improvements were to a considerable extent suspended. A year after, and only a few weeks before leaving the department, I, in view of the injury to the vessels and property in the yards, by reason of the inability to make needful repairs from want of funds, again called the attention of the Naval Committee and Congress to the facts. It was my wish that those who superseded me should be relieved of the difficulties and embarrassments which I had experienced for three years, and I closed a very full and explicit communication, of the 29th of January, one year ago, as follows:—

In order to ascertain how this immense and promised saving in feul is to be effected, it will be necessary to knew how much coal is consumed per annum, and at what cost. I have no account of the amount of coal annually consumed in any one year, although I know about the quantity required for the navy, and can state the exact estimates for which appropriations have been asked since the return of peace.

In my report, December, 1867, the estimates for the then ensuing year were for 32,000 tons. The following year, December, 1868, the estimates were for the next ensuing year 30,000 tons. A consumption of about 30,000 tons, or an average of 500 tons per steamer—the estimate of the equipment bureau—met the wants of the service under the "old system," as you term it. A contract was made in May, 1868—the last of which I have memoranda—for 10,000 tons in Philadelphia at $3·33 per ton. But this was probably at a less rate than the average purchases, which are about four dollars; but even at five dollars, which is sometimes paid, the cost for 30,000 tons—a year's consumption—would be $150,000. This is the sum total required for coal for steamers annually in time of peace; and from this amount, in consequence of having "given full sail power and having rerigged" the steamers at great expense, you pledge yourself and declare "it can be shown by figures" that you will make "a saving of more than $2,000,000 per annum" in the "single item of coal alone, as consumed under the old system.'

Sir, let me tell you that the interest of the money which has been expended by the Navy Department in excess of the appropriations since the 4th of March, much of it in changing the character of our naval vessels, without the knowledge or consent of Congress, and I apprehend without consulting the naval constructors—the interest of the money on the excess of the expenditures over the appropriations since the 4th of March would vastly more than pay for the coal annually consumed by all the steamers in all our squadrons. The whole estimate for coal, transportation, storage, labor, etc., by the equipment bureau was $480,000.

I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing the estimates of the Navy Department in detail for the ensuing year, submitted to the present Congress. When they are published I shall be able to ascertain what reduction you have made or propose to make in the quantity of coal consumed, after the large expenditure in changing the character of the vessels, giving them "full sail power" and "ship rig." Just so much as your estimate is less than 30,000 tons will be the saving effected. If you have estimated for that quantity or a larger quantity, it will be conclusive that you have no confidence in your own statement or in your questionable improvements. I am satisfied in this case, as well as in that of the advancement of officers and other particulars, you have failed to make personal investigation, as is expected of one in so responsible a position, and that you have, in fact, no reliable data for many of your statements. I do not charge you with designedly practising an imposition on Congress and the country, but you have permitted yourself to be imposed upon by a prompter who is careless of facts and makes reckless assertions.

There is an obscurity in your financial exhibit to which, while writing, I call your attention, although there may have been design in making it obscure. The statement of expenses and estimates is not an exhibit of the fiscal year, as is usual, but is a blending of fractions of two years and two administrations, and furnishes no definite or satisfactory information of the transactions of the department. You omit to state what were the expenditures for the fiscal year which terminates on the 30th of June. You omit to state the unexpended balances in the Treasury on the 1st of July, or what were the available resources for the current year at that date.

The appropriations for the last fiscal year were $17,356,350·18, but the expenditure exceeded that amount several millions of dollars. How much that excess is you do not state, and it cannot be known without the usual exhibit, which is studiously suppressed. An attempt is made to divert attention by a statement that $27,880,658 was expended up to the 1st of December, but the Treasury year neither commences nor closes in December. The appropriations by Congress extend from the 1st of July to the 30th of June of the following year, when the Treasury balances are struck. Why have we not the usual exhibit for the fiscal year? The country is entitled to it. The failure to present it and the substitute in its stead of parts of two fiscal years and of two administrations is not a satisfactory exhibit.

The statement that "$7,799,373 has been refunded to the Treasury" does not make the exhibit less obscure. Has such an amount been overdrawn? If so, for what purpose? And from what fund or appropriation was this sum—equal to about one-half of the entire naval appropriations for the current year—refunded? If it is made up of transfers or payments from one bureau to another, as presented in what is called an "exhibit of expenditures," on the thirty-seventh page, it amounts to nothing; for what you call "refunding" is an absolute expenditure.

If those who succeed me are embarrassed for the want of vessels or means it shall be through no fault of mine; for it has been my endeavor that the wants of the service and the true interests of the country should be faithfully presented to Congress.

In my annual report, as well as in special communications of the Naval Department and in this letter, my object has been and is the welfare of the service. It is a satisfaction to know that the department is not responsible for the perishing and non-efficient condition of our naval vessels which remain at the wharves unfitted and unrepaired for service.

These records are on the records of the department, and if you have not read them I respectfully commend them to your perusal. Congress, though fully informed of the condition of the vessels and their deterioration, refused to make the required appropriations, and I, with my convictions of duty, had but one course to pursue, which was to limit the repairs within the means provided.

A different course has been pursued since March last, and you think results will "fully justify the wisdom of its policy." I acted on no such principle. The wisdom and correctness of the recommendations in my annual report and in the communications to the Naval Committee and Congress I have never doubted. Your action has been in conformity to my recommendations, so far as needful repairs have been made, but I would not willingly expend the public money, as has been done for the last eight months, without authority of law, certainly not in large expenditures changing the character of the vessels; but the department seems at present to be governed by no such restraints. You make no allusion to my several recommendations to Congress, but state that you have proceeded "to restore our small force to an effective condition" in "the shortest possible time;" and in an appendix you enumerate eighty-six vessels repaired and refitted for sea. A large number of the vessels thus enumerated, which you take credit for having refitted, are new and have never made a cruise.

Your justification and great claim for these expenditures, made independently of Congress, consist in the vast saving of "fuel." Vessels, you say, have been "given full sail power and rerigged," so that they are independent of steam. "Orders have been issued to the commandants of squadrons, directing them not to permit the consumption of coal for any purpose which could be as well performed by sail." This is a mere repetition of an old regulation issued in 1865, after the close of the war, and rigidly enforced, to which, however, you make no allusion, leaving it to be inferred that it is a new regulation, now for the first time issued.

On the ninth page you make the extraordinary statement:—

It can be shown by figures that this system of giving and requiring the general use of full sail power, beside its effect to make sailors of both officers and men, will, on the vessels intended to be kept in commission, (calculating that they cruise but two-thirds of the time), make, in the item of coal alone, as consumed under the old system, a saving of more than $2,000,000 per annum.

Much has been said within the last six or eight months of the marvellous saving effected in the consumption and cost of fuel under the new management of the Navy Department, and now in your official report you give assurance that there is to be "in the item of coal alone, as consumed under the old system, a saving of more than $2,000,000 per annum." If any such remarkable saving has been made or is to be made, great credit is certainly due to those who have effected it, and great culpability should attach to the administration of the department under the "old system," if guilty of the imputed waste. I hold myself responsible for my acts, and you are responsible for the verity of your statements.

The whole statement needs explanation. The refunding fiction makes confusion, and is doubtless one of the reasons why the department evades a statement of the condition of affairs at the close of the fiscal year, in accordance with usage.

The estimate submitted by me for naval expenses in December, 1868, amounted to $20,993,614. Congress reduced them $5,122,882, and appropriated $15,870,531.

Your estimates for the ensuing year are for $28,205,671, or $7,212,256 more than was asked by me, and $12,335,135 more than Congress would authorize one year ago.

This does not indicate retrenchment, a reduction of expenses, or greater economy, although you represent that the expenditures made since March are by "the books of the Treasury" less than the corresponding months one year ago, when old war contracts were being closed up and expenditures were not called "refunding," and although you declare you can show "by figures" a saving of more than $2,000,000 per annum in the item of coal alone.

This letter has already extended beyond the limits intended, and without commenting on or criticizing other numerous errors, fallacies, and exceptional matters, I shall close with the expression of a wish that in your future reports, or communications to newspaper correspondents relating to me or my action, you will personally investigate and possess yourself of facts and avoid misstatements and misrepresentations.

My letter to Mr. Offley was so distorted and falsified and its contents so soon made public after it passed into your possession, that I shall, to prevent further false interpretations, and for my own protection, make this letter to you public. Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 26 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 26 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN H. DRAPER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDMUND DRAPER and ROBERT DRAPER, trustees of JOHN H. DRAPER, under the will of JOHN DRAPER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 24, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, southeast corner of WALNUT and SIXTH Streets (second floor), in the city of Philadelphia.
HENRY S. HAGERT,
1 12 wfmf5t* Auditor.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM CHRISTIE, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration d. b. n. c. t. a. upon the estate of the above-named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make known the same without delay, to
HENRY WRIGHT,
No. 1615 GIRARD Avenue;
Or to his Attorney, SAMUEL C. PERKINS,
12 10 f6t No. 527 WALNUT Street.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, to 15t5e5] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2150 CHESNUT Street. 4[wfm6t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 2 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4⅜ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅛ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3½ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3½ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅜ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅝ by 6⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4½ by 9½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 50-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,
1 8 wf6t Chief of Bureau.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS,
11 19 2m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

SOMETHING ABOUT DIAMONDS.

From the earliest times up to the beginning f the eighteenth century India was supposed o be the only diamond-producing country. he first brought to Europe were from the ingdoms of Visapoor and Golconda. They ere found at the base of the Neela Mulla ountains, in the neighborhood of the rischna and Pomar rivers—a district so terile that previously to the discovery of the reasures contained in its soil, it was little etter than a desert. During the rainy sea- on the floods descend in torrents from the ountains, and after their subsidence num- ers of diamonds are found in the ferruginous nds washed down from the rocks.

The diamonds thus found were conveyed to e city of Golconda, where they were dis- osed of, either to native princes or foreign erchants. The qualities of the diamonds ere distinguished by the names of Hindoo istes; the best and largest were called rahma, the second Krischna, the third ysch, and the fourth Sudra. The use of ese gems was formerly a regal privilege of e Rajahs and Sultans; but as successive nasties were overthrown, diamonds ceased be the exclusive property of royalty.

The tradition of a valley of diamonds, milar to that described in the story of Sindbad the Sailor," is of great antiquity. e celebrated Venetian traveller of the thir- enth century, Marco Polo, thus relates what heard on the subject:—"In the summer, hen the heat is excessive and there is no in, they—the Indians—ascend the moun- ns with great fatigue, as well as consider- e danger, from the number of snakes with ich they are infested. Near the summit, is said, there are deep valleys, full of erns and surrounded by precipices, ongst which the diamonds are found: and e many eagles and white storks, attracted the snakes on which they feed, are accus- med to make their nests. The persons who in quest of the diamonds take their stand r the mouths of the caverns, and from nce cast down several pieces of flesh, ich the eagles and storks pursue into the leys, and carry off with them to the tops the rocks. Thither the men immediately end, drive the birds away, and recovering pieces of meat, frequently find diamonds king to them."

n the time of Tavernier, a French jewel- who published his travels in the East in seventeenth century, the mines of Gol- da employed 60,000 persons, and in a l earlier age were so productive that the tan Mahmoud, who died at the end of twelfth century, left more than four dred pounds' weight of diamonds in his asury.

The largest quantities of diamonds are now orted from the Brazils; they were found identally whilst searching for gold. So e did the gold-seekers suspect the nature he little hard translucent pebbles occasion- y picked up, that they either tossed them elessly away, or used them as counters le playing cards. One Bernardo Fonsica po, however, who had seen rough diamonds India, formed a shrewd guess as to their ue, and took several to Lisbon, where they e identified as real diamonds. From that e gold digging was abandoned to slaves, d all the population united in the search the precious gems. These valuable pro- ctions of the Brazilian soil were at first nd in immense quantities; in the first y years after the discovery, it is said that monds to the value of twelve millions rling were exported.

The process of digging and washing is ried on entirely by negroes. Large dia- nds are of course rarely found. If a slave covers one of eighteen carats' weight he mediately receives his freedom, with privilege of working for himself thence- ward.

These precious stones are scattered about uch profusion, that whenever a fowl is ed the crop is examined, and diamonds quently found. A negro once was fortu- e enough to find a diamond worth three dred pounds sterling adhering to the root a cabbage he had plucked up for his din- . Fowls are well known to be addicted to king up any shining substance instead of vel. The only diamond ever found in rope was discovered a few years ago in klow, and was supposed to have been veyed thither by some bird of passage. Gibraltar, the migratory pigeons caught at tain seasons have frequently particles of d dust about their feet, brought, no doubt, n the auriferous deposits in the hitherto xplored regions of Africa.

he diamond supply from the Brazils is falling off; but we are on the eve of the covery of new fields that may probably ve as productive as the district of Gol- da and Cerro de Frio. Late news from arat gives notices of fresh discoveries. A mond Mine Company has been established Melbourne, the object of which is to work ield on the Cudgegong river, in New South ales, where not only diamonds but num- rs of other precious stones have been nd. Most of the diamonds hitherto cked up have been brought to Melbourne; e value of one of these stones is estimated four hundred pounds sterling. Diamonds ve also been lately discovered at the Cape Good Hope. When we consider the wide tricts of Australia and Africa now open to ploration, it is impossible to set a limit to riches that may be revealed. As objects beauty, the preciousness of diamonds must ways remain the same; but it is just possi- e that great discoveries may so far reduce eir marketable value as to render the pos- sion of a parure of diamonds no longer a rk of distinguished rank or wealth. As wels are not subject to wear and tear, every ne found is one added to the world's store; se worn by the Roman empresses are no ubt still in existence; and in purchasing a welled ring, we may possibly acquire pos- sion of a gem that once sparkled on the ger of a Julia or a Faustina.

Though the pure white diamond, colorless d pellucid as water, is the most esteemed, se stones are found of various hues, yellow, e, pink, green, and even black. One of most perfect specimens of the colored mond is that belonging to Mr. Hope, ich unites the lovely hue of the sapphire h the brilliancy of the more precious gem. e insignia of the St. Esprit, formerly worn the kings of France, consists of a dove rmed of a single sapphire mounted on a ound of white brilliants, and surrounded by e diamonds of a color almost as intense as sapphire. The button of the King of xony's hat of state is composed of a splen- d green diamond of that value.

The diamond possesses a remarkably high ractive power; it is to this power of sepa- ing the rays of light into their elemen- y colors that its great brilliancy is owing. ough it is found in numerous forms, they all derived from the regular octahedron. e facets of the crystal are often curved, wever, thus giving the stone a spherical pearance. The structure is lamellar, and diamond may be readily cleaved parallel the plane of the octahedron.

Boetius de Boot, in 1609, was the first to suggest its inflammability; the same surmise was made by the great Newton; but the first record of experimental proof was from the Academy of Florence, in 1694, under Duke Cosmo the Third, when a diamond was subjected to a powerful burning-lens. It first split, then emitted sparks, and finally disappeared. M. Guyon de Morveau, in 1785, exposed a diamond enclosed in a cavity in a piece of iron to intense heat. When the cavity was opened, the diamond had entirely vanished, but the iron around was converted into steel, thus proving the gem to consist of pure carbon.

It has been found possible to manufacture diamonds by the crystallization of carbon, but hitherto of a size so infinitesimally minute as to be of no value except in a scientific point of view. Brilliant points may occasionally be observed in coke that has been exposed to furnace heat; these are diamond particles, and are capable of cutting glass. Thus, in the marvellous laboratory of nature, the commonest and poorest matter becomes converted into the most precious gem.

The diamond frequently becomes phosphorescent on exposure to the sun's rays. The Hon. Robert Boyle, writing in 1672, says:—"I have had in my keeping a diamond which, by water made a little more than lukewarm, I could bring to shine in the dark." It is no doubt this phosphorescent quality that gave rise to the legendary power of diamonds and carbuncles to emit light, a belief we find very ancient. In the Talmud it is said that Noah had no other light in the ark than that furnished by precious stones. The Vedas of the Brahmins also speak of a place lighted by rubies and diamonds which emit light like that of the planets.

The rough diamond is little more attractive than the common pebble; its brilliancy being concealed under a hard crust, that can only be removed by diamond powder. Though the art of cutting this gem has only been brought to perfection during the last few centuries—those cut and polished at Golconda being of clumsy workmanship—the stone was formerly valued for other, and for the most part fabulous, qualities.

Foreign Items.

—M. Offenbach is invading the ear of Paris simultaneously at two theatres. At the Varietes he has produced a three-act opera entitled *Les Brigands* (libretto by MM. Meilhac and Halevy); at the Bouffes Parisiens (his former seat of glory) a one-act operetta called *La Romance de la Rose* (libretto by MM. Trefeu and Prevel). These works were brought out within twenty-four hours of each other (on the 10th and 11th of December respectively). In the *Romance de la Rose*, the Irish melody of which M. Flotow has made such excellent use in *Martha* has, it appears, served M. Offenbach to equally good purpose.

—A characteristic sign of the times is reported from Rome. The German Kunstlerverein met recently for the purpose of amending its ancient statutes. Most particularly was it the one paragraph reading "That this union, in all those exceptional cases in which it requires a special protection, shall place itself under that of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria as the two most powerful rulers of Germany," which, it seemed to many of the members, required a certain alteration. And the alteration was wrought, almost *nem. con.*, to the effect that the name of the Emperor of Austria was struck out, and only that of the Prussian monarch was allowed to stand.

—The *North German Correspondent*, tolerably well known as the organ of Count Bismark, replies to an attack made on that statesman in the *Edinburgh Review*, and denies that personal pique had anything to do with the late war. The writer, in one portion of his defense of the Count, alludes to the schemes of France and Austria in these terms:—"Prussia was first to be debased in the public opinion of Europe, and then to be dismembered. It is well known to the initiated that Venice had been ceded to France before a shot was fired in 1866, and that on the 12th of June of that year, one day after the letter of the Emperor Napoleon to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, a convention was concluded between the Cabinets of Vienna and Paris, according to which France, after the overthrow of Prussia, was to be indemnified by compensations, or, in other words, by the left bank of the Rhine." This, according to the *North German Correspondent*, was the cause of the sudden attack on Austria.

—The *Medical News* of St. Petersburg gives some interesting particulars relative to the outbreak of cholera in Russia. It attributes the outbreak to the extraordinary heat and drought which prevailed last summer in Central Russia, and which was in striking contrast to the frequent rains in Northwestern Russia and Western Europe generally. Several cases of diarrhœa and summer cholera, some of which were fatal, occurred at Kieff in July, but there was no epidemic until the middle of September. At first it was supposed that the cholera had reached Kieff from Persia, but it appears this year Tiflis has been unusually healthy, and that there is no communication between Kieff and the Persian districts where cholera prevailed. The disease appeared indiscriminately both in the poor and the rich quarters of Kieff, and carried off several victims in the higher classes. In September the number of patients was 65, of whom upwards of 40 died. How many persons were attacked in October is not known, but there were upwards of 30 deaths from the epidemic. At Orel the number of persons attacked between the 17th of November and the 9th of December was, according to the official reports, 92, 45 of whom have died, and at Retchitz, in the Government of Minsk, 17 cholera cases had ended fatally up to the 11th of December. On the 7th a soldier died of cholera at St. Petersburg.

—A new edition (*dite de luxe*) of the works of Beaumarchais has just appeared at Paris. The joint editors, Messrs. D'Heilly and De Marescat, have availed themselves conscientiously of every source of authentic information, contrasting the original manuscripts of the plays with their acting edition, thus giving at once the study and the finished picture. The second volume of this edition, moreover, contains a hitherto unpublished drama in three acts, *L'Ami de la Maison*, forming part of seven volumes of MSS. left in London by Beaumarchais when he visited England in pursuit of a solution of his doubts on the sex of the Chevalier d'Eon, whom he persisted in believing to be a *chevaliere*. This important collection of manuscripts was in the hands of Messrs Dulau, of Soho Square, who, in 1826, in vain attempted to dispose of them for 300 francs. In 1863 M. Ed. Fournier, a well-known playwright, commissioned by the Societe de l'Academie Francaise, obtained them for the moderate sum of 500 francs. Scarcely was the bargain completed when M. Dulau received an offer of £1000 from an English amateur. The drama *L'Ami de la Maison* deserves especial mention, as being almost identical in its plot with M. de Girardin's much abused but successful play, *Le Supplice d'une Femme*. It is somewhat remarkable that a century after Beaumarchais wrote his play Girardin and Dumas Fils, wholly ignorant of its existence, should have had an inspiration in all points similar to that of their predecessor.

—A letter from Trebigne (capital of the Turkish province of Herzegovina), published in the *Northeastern Correspondence*, says that great agitation prevails among the population there in consequence of the prolongation of the revolt in Dalmatia. The province is now occupied by a large body of Turkish troops, but it is feared that they will not suffice to put a stop to the revolutionary movement which is now spreading rapidly among the Herzegovinians. The people, says the correspondent, seem convinced that the whole of Dalmatia will rise next spring, and they are only waiting for a signal from their old chief, Luka Voukalovitch, to join the insurgents of the Cattaro district in a combined attack of the Southern Slavonians on Austria and Turkey. The equivocal attitude of Montenegro and the Mirdites of Albania, the correspondent adds, has greatly encouraged these revolutionary projects. The prince of the former country is now engaged in a dispute with the Porte on a question of frontier, and it is said that in the event of this question giving rise to a war Montenegro will be assisted by the Mirdites. The latter, who, like the Montenegrans, are a warlike people of mountaineers, were governed up to last year by princes of their own nationality, but on the death of their Prince, Bid-Doda, the Porte refused to recognize his heir, and sent a Turkish governor to rule them in his place. This measure has caused great discontent among the Mirdites, and the correspondent believes that they will take the first opportunity of shaking off the Turkish rule.

—The Moscow *Gazette* of the 26th of November (8th of December) gives an interesting account of the expedition which has been sent by the Russian Government to the Caspian Sea. The expedition, it says, consists of 1500 men and six horses, and has embarked at Petrovsk, on board four screw steamers, the Armenian, the Tamara, the Volga, and the Turcoman, with provisions, forage, fur tents, and other articles required for camping in the desert, including the Norton apparatus for sinking wells. This flotilla is to proceed to the Bay of Krasnovodsk. The expedition is under the command of M. Stoletoff, who is conversant with most of the Asiatic languages, and has travelled a great deal in Turkestan. "The Bay of Krasnovodsk," adds the *Gazette*, "is the upper portion of the Gulf of Balkan, into which the river Amou-Darya (Black river, the Oxus of the ancients) formerly discharged itself. This river has since, according to tradition, changed its course in consequence of an earthquake, and now falls into the Sea of Aral. The bay of Krasnovodsk is rather deep, the bottom is of firm sand, with a sufficient anchorage for large ships. It is surrounded by mountains, and in some parts by rocks. Several wells of sweet water exist in the adjoining country. In an island near the river there is a species of rocky earth called *kir*, which may be used for fuel; there are also some sources of naphtha. The bay is navigable all the year round, as it does not freeze in winter. The Turcoman inhabitants of the surrounding country are nomads, with a liking for commerce and navigation; but at present they are brigands and pirates, living on the plunder of the Persian villages and the Russian merchant ships in the Caspian. The bay was first occupied by the Ruselans under Bekovitch, in the reign of Peter I. Another attempt to establish a Russian settlement there was made by General Yermoloff, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus, who sent Captain Mouravieff on a mission to the Khan of Khiva." The *Gazette* concludes by expressing the hope that "a new Lesseps may be found who will employ the immense resources of Russian industry in order to bring back the Amou-Darya into its ancient bed, and thereby restore to life the decayed towns and villages which formerly existed on the banks of that great river."

—The Maryland Historical Society has appointed a committee of twelve to attend Mr. Peabody's funeral, and a committee of three to prepare a suitable memoir.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:00 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

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PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, President and General Superintendent.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:25 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32.50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:25 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. ... $2.25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail .. 3.00
At 3 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3.00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3.25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:25, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:20, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 3:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P

EUROPE.

The Terrible Shipwreck on the English Coast—Reception of Secretary Boutwell's Report in Germany—It does not Make a Favorable Impression.

ENGLAND.

Shipwreck on the Goodwin Sands.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Everybody has heard of the treacherous "Goodwin Sands" and of their fatal character to unwary or inexpert mariners. An exciting shipwreck occurred there last Thursday. On the morning of that day, during a strong northeasterly gale, a vessel was seen to have struck on the sands. The Ramsgate steamer Aid and the lifeboat Bradford thereupon proceeded out to her through a very heavy cross sea. On arriving near the east Goodwin buoy, about a mile and a half from the wreck, which was found to be on the Southeast Calliper Sands, the lifeboat was slipped from the steamer, when sail was made and she proceeded towards the vessel through a terrific sea. On arriving within fifty fathoms the anchor was let go and she was veered away towards the vessel's port quarter, three or four of the crew being seen on that part of the vessel. With their assistance a hawser was got into the lifeboat, and after very great exertions on the part of the lifeboat men the boat was hauled to within ten or twelve fathoms of the wreck; but the mountainous sea and strong eddying tide prevented them getting any closer. The ship was fast breaking up, and masts and spars failing; and the master then made an attempt to reach the lifeboat by sliding down the hawsers, but when half way between the boat and his vessel a very heavy sea swept him away. Fortunately he fell within a few yards of the boat, and succeeded in grasping a life buoy that was thrown to him. There being no time to spare, if the men left on board the wreck were to be saved, the lifeboat men were compelled to leave him for a time, and they then made some desperate attempts to get nearer the vessel. Meanwhile one of her crew followed the master's example, and came down the hawser, but he also was washed away, being, however, got safely into the lifeboat. There now remained only one man and a boy on the wreck; the former made a rope fast round his body and plunged into the water, but, notwithstanding every exertion made to save him, he unfortunately sank and was drowned. The poor boy was now the only one left, and his screams to the lifeboat men to save him were heartrending. For half an hour the brave fellows made every effort to do so. Then a tremendous sea struck the ship, nearly broke her in two, and the lad was washed overboard. The cable of the lifeboat was then cut and she steered clear of the wreck, when providentially the boy floated near the boat, was seized by the boathook, and hauled in. He was then apparently dead, but after some time the men succeeded in bringing him to. A search was then made for the master, and he was found floating with the life-buoy amid the breakers, and after several attempts he also was saved, although in a very exhausted state. The lifeboat then joined her consort the steamer and proceeded with the rescued men to Ramsgate harbor, where she arrived early in the afternoon.

GERMANY.

Secretary Boutwell's Report on the Frankfort Bourse—Sales of United States Securities—American Competition for Capital.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 28.—The financial report of Mr. Boutwell has not made a favorable impression. The excellent state of the finances was known beforehand; but the corroboration of the reports about a reduction of the interest induced many holders to sell. Money is now worth five to six per cent. in this country for the very best investments, and the time is, therefore, ill chosen to offer four and a half per cent. interest on foreign bonds. The high price of English consols and French rentes has nothing to do with the question, for our people do not buy them. They are mostly for long years in the same hands, who keep them; and, though everybody might admit, with the Secretary for Finance, that the credit of the United States is equal to that of the very best States, there is so large a demand for capital for railway purposes in Germany, Austria, and Russia that the immense majority of American bondholders will not accept for the present an interest of four and a half per cent., and that Mr. Boutwell ought to be satisfied that French and English capitalists will step in for German holders before he comes forward with his proposal.

Besides European bonds there is such a competition for capital on our market on account of American States and companies that people will find no difficulty in investments. There are seven per cent. California State bonds sold this week at 92½; St. Louis city bonds, six per cent., are sold at 76. Chicago and other currency bonds and the long, ever-increasing list of railway mortgage bonds all offering seven per cent. on their bonds at 70, an offer of four and a half per cent. on United States bonds has not the least chance of being accepted. The consequence of a failure of the attempt once made will be most fatal and tell heavily on the premium of gold. I am certain that of all concoctors of this ill timed prolect, not a single one will engage for a large sum of four and a half per cent. to take them at par or some per cent. below from your Minister; all they want is to try whether they can make a profit by a commission without any risk. They, at least, ought to know better, as five per cent. ten-forties redeemable in 1874 are sold here at eighty-seven per cent.

"PAR EXCELLENCE" AND HIS COAT.

William Horace Lingard in Court—He Charges His Dresser with Stealing His Wardrobe.

Yesterday morning William Horace Lingard, alias "Jinks," appeared before Justice Shandley, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, New York, as a complainant, charging that Henry Sinclair, his dresser, who sometimes appears in the *role* of "Rhadamanthus" in the play of *Pluto*, had been appropriating a large number of his shirts, collars, handkerchiefs, neckties, a seal-skin coat valued at $275 in gold, and worn by Lingard in his character of the "Swell Par Excellence;" also a purple velvet vest presented to him by Jay Gould.

Mr. Lingard stated that about eight months ago, while performing in Boston, he surmised the prisoner was pilfering from him and discharged him, but upon his making an engagement with Prince Erie, at the Grand Opera House, he again took him in his employ. On Wednesday night, Sinclair failing to put in an appearance, "Captain Jinks" was greatly disappointed, and commenced examining his wardrobe, when the above articles were found to be missing.

At the conclusion of the performances Detectives McCafferty and Butcher, of the Sixteenth precinct, proceeded to the sample room of Sandy Spencer, on Broadway, an uncle of the prisoner and former partner of Lingard, where he found the prisoner, who was arrayed in the vest, shirt and collar of his employer. He admitted taking the coat and gave up the pawn ticket for it, stating he had pawned it in the Bowery, under the name of Johnson, for fifteen dollars. He was taken to the station-house and incarcerated for the balance of the night, and yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Shandley, where a complaint was preferred against him by Lingard, to which he was committed to answer in default of $1000 bail. In his informal examination he stated he was twenty-three years of age, born in New Jersey, resides in New York, by occupation a dresser, and in reference to the charge stated:—"I did not look on it as stealing. I expected to return the property before any fuss was made about it." Upon examining the trunk of the prisoner at the Westminster House, where it had been left as security for his board bill, Lingard identified several wigs, silk leggings, shirts, etc., which had been stolen from his dressing-room at the Grand Opera House.

BABES IN THE WOOD.

Sad Fate of the Wynockie Children—The Three Dead Bodies Found on the Mountain.

On New Year's Day, three children, sons of Mr. Joseph Wyhle, a respectable laboring man, residing near Pompton, in Passaic county, N. J., at the base of the Wynockie Mountain, left home for the purpose of "going nutting" in the woods on the mountain.

It was 4 o'clock when they left home, so that their failure to return before nightfall occasioned but little alarm. After that, however, their continued absence rendered the distracted parents almost frantic. The fearful rain storm which prevailed during the night and part of next day fearfully intensified the feelings of the bereaved father and mother, inasmuch as their little darlings had not yet been seen nor heard from.

On Monday a search was made by a number of the country people, but nothing could be discovered of the whereabouts of the missing children, whose ages were respectively ten, seven, and five years. The entire neighborhood at length joined in the search, and it was not till Tuesday last that the mystery was solved.

The innocent trio were found lying dead, side by side, on the south side of the mountain, some ten or eleven miles from their home. It was quite thickly covered with timber where the bodies were discovered. From the appearance of the latter it is thought that the children existed for several days on the nuts they had gathered previous to being benighted, and having lost their way were overtaken by physical exhaustion and starvation, which resulted in death. The bodies were removed to the home of their heart-broken parents, for whom the entire community evince the deepest sympathy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY FINANCES.

Annual Report of the City Controller.

City Controller Getz yesterday submitted to Councils a great mass of statistics, representing the condition of our finances. The report sets forth that the expenses of the city during 1869 amounted to $14,013,124. This sum includes loans of various kinds, leaving the actual expenses of the departments at $5,477,246. The loans redeemed during the year amounted to $102,598, and the funded debt of the city on the 1st of January, 1870, was $42,401,933. The cash balance in the Treasury on January 1, 1870, was $1,504,012. The Controller makes some very important suggestions in his report. It says:—

The amount of unpaid taxes upon the books of this department has awakened a lively interest in your honorable bodies, and deserves prompt attention and necessary legislation to prevent an accumulation of indebtedness to the city of a like character in future years. By reference to the schedule of outstanding taxes, it appears that the amount of $3,885,695·16 is due the city for taxes prior to January 1, 1869, yet from a careful examination of the books of the Department of Receiver of Taxes, I am satisfied that the same is largely in error. The amount estimated to be received into the City Treasury is based upon the rate of those levied upon the aggregate amount of property furnished by the Board of Revision or City Commissioners in previous years from the assessors' books, but is never realized, for the following reasons:—

First. The false basis upon which the estimate is made. It is plainly apparent that in the valuation of property, as made upon the books of the assessors, thousands of dollars' worth of property is included which has been exempted from taxation by either general or special legislation, viz., churches, public institutions, colleges, cemeteries, etc.

Properties have been assessed in duplicate—that is, fronting on two streets, and assessed upon each frontal. Errors have been made in copying the duplicates, etc., which errors are only discovered when parties are about settling their bills, and have been rectified by the City Commissioners or Board of Revision granting certificates of allowance. The deductions from or additions to the original returns of the aggregate valuation of property to this department have never been returned to the Controller. Consequently, credit has never been given for said corrections, and outstanding taxes are still debited with them.

Second. The utter impossibility of collecting a large amount of taxes that are nearly due and should be paid, and it is here where the faulty and bungling manner of making the assessment is most apparent. The inefficient manner of locating and describing properties assessed, the neglect of ascertaining the names of the owners of properties at the time of the assessment, act as a bar to the collection of taxes due by the filing of a lien. In the collection of unpaid taxes upon the books of the department the custom has been that, after a lapse of five years, liens are filed against the property, but from the faulty descriptions obtained from the assessors' books the same are set aside or fall valueless, and the city not only suffers the loss of the tax levied but the cost of suit likewise.

In the assessment of the value of personal property, the death, removal of the owner, or sale of the same makes the tax a total loss. The whole default may therefore be traced and made chargeable to our system of assessment, the assessors themselves, in a majority of cases, being totally incompetent to perform their highly responsible duties, and the whole system, as now in practice, is a farce upon a well-ordered financial system that ought to prevail.

The Controller then states that the creation of the Board of Revision has tended to correct a number of the abuses above referred to, but it is suggested that further legislation is required to enable the board to accomplish all that is desired.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The ice men still cherish a hope of a colder day a-coming.

—Select Council Chamber yesterday would have admirably served all the purposes of a vapor bath. A little more ventilation, Mr. Johnson.

—Why does not some enterprising Councilman introduce a bill for the abolishment of the "ancient brick pavements?"

—This day, fifty years ago our ancestors were sleighing, skating, and barbecuing on the Delaware.

—Our milkmen need looking after. Some of the fluids styled milk are abominable.

—The firemen are jubilant over the veto of the appropriation bill.

—Cochran, of the Fifth, is the Chesterfield of Select Council.

—Rabbits are scarce.

—Greenbacks are scarcer.

—Manayunk signifies "Our place of drinking."

"WHISTLING MOSE."—"Whistling Mose" is one of the characters of Philadelphia. For some time past he has been in the habit of visiting stores on Eighth street, soliciting alms, and insulting the attendants in case he was refused. The merchants along that thoroughfare have been considerably annoyed by the conduct of "Mose," and yesterday a committee of business men waited upon Mayor Fox and entered complaint. The result was the arrest of "Mose." He is locked up at the Central Police Station, where he is continually whistling, much to the displeasure of the officers on duty. "Mose" belongs to the Almshouse, and in all probability he will be sent back to that institution.

ROBBERY ON NINTH STREET.—On Wednesday night the store of E. H. Myers, No. 115 N. Ninth street, was entered and robbed of ribbons, silks, and satins to the amount of about $2000. The thieves effected an entrance through a second-story window, by means of a ladder placed against the side wall. The thieves first ransacked the second story and descended to the first, which they cleared of all the valuables. Although there are two private watchmen employed by the firm neither of them discovered the robbery. Upon being questioned they stated that they noticed the window-shutter of the second story open, but supposed it had been so left through carelessness.

AGAIN IN CUSTODY.—Dan Redding was arrested at Third and Reed streets yestrrday on the charge of assault and battery on Mr. and Mrs. Becker. Mr. Becker keeps a tavern at Fourth and Watkins streets, and Redding is alleged to have assaulted him and his wife because they refused to give him a drink of liquor. Defendant was held for a hearing before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

RAILROAD TICKETS FOR THE INAUGURATION—Any person or persons who may wish to attend the inauguration of Governor Geary, which takes place at Harrisburg on next Tuesday, the 18th inst., can procure inauguration railroad tickets by calling at the National Union Club, No. 1305 Chestnut street. The tickets are good for a round trip, and can be procured either by way of the Pennsylvania or Reading Railroad. The fare for the round trip is two dollars.

FIRE.—About a quarter before 1 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the cellar of the wine and liquor store of John Maier, No. 13 Letitia street, near Front and Market streets. The alarm was given, and the prompt exertions of the firemen confined the flames to the cellar, rendering the damage quite trifling.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning a girl employed in a cotton mill in Naudain street, west of Twenty-first, was caught in the machinery of the mill and instantly killed. The Coroner has been notified.

COLLAPSED.

Downfall of the House of J. W. Proctor & Co.—Liabilities $123,000—Proctor Left for Parts Unknown, with $30,000 in Ready Cash, According to Appearances.

No little excitement has been occasioned within the past few days by the discovery that Mr. John W. Proctor, sole representative of the firm of J. W. Proctor & Co., retail dry goods and cloaks, No. 920 Chesnut street, had absconded.

Mr. Proctor first obtained prominence in business circles as a wholesale and retail cloak manufacturer and dealer, at the site named. He did a thriving business, and was considered "good" whilst engaged in the business. He also held an interest in a brewery on Third street above Brown.

Enlarging his store accommodations, he launched into the dry goods business, and for awhile prospered; but being inexperienced he met with misfortune, and the result was failure. On consultation with his creditors, he was allowed and immediately set about retrieving past losses; but little time, however, elapsed until he again sought protection from his friends. Many of them supposed the man to be honest, and it was again agreed that he should have another chance.

A short time ago he made an assignment to H. C. Moore & Co., white goods dealers, Chesnut street, above Sixth, and an attempt was being made by his creditors to obtain a settlement of fifty cents upon the dollar. This was postponed, and Mr. Proctor continued to dispose of his goods as agent. On Tuesday of last week Mr. Moore on calling at the store found that he was absent. Nothing was thought of this, and Mr. Moore patiently awaited his return. Not putting in an appearance up to Monday last, Mr. Moore became alarmed and called upon the wife of Mr. Proctor, who informed him that she knew nothing as to his whereabouts.

The store safe being locked, Mr. Moore inquired for the key of the safe, and upon search it was found in the pocket of Mr. Proctor's coat.

Mr. Moore then returned to the store, and in the presence of several witnesses opened the safe, the inner doors being securely locked, and the key missing. A lockmaker was called in and the locks picked.

A thorough examination of the contents disclosed the fact that Mr. Proctor was nothing less than an absconder. The cash books of the firm, together with various other papers, had been either carried off or destroyed, and but 52 cents were left of the receipts. An examination of his bank account showed a paltry balance of $68·95. The gentlemen present at once determined that Mr. Proctor had carefully gathered together all the available funds, supposed to amount to between $30,000 or $40,000, and then left. This cash is the proceeds of goods sold under the last extension; he also had procured goods since to the value of about $83,000, making a sum total of liabilities of $123,000.

The following are some of the losers by this transaction:—

Bunting, Durborow & Co	$4,000
E. S. Jaffray & Co	10,000
Hughes & Co., of Boston	10,000
Meyer & Dickinson	3,000

There are also various other creditors whose names are not ascertainable at present. From Henry Ashley, of the firm of Henry Ashley & Co., No. 227 Chesnut street, he some time ago borrowed $20,000, which of course is lost with the rest.

On visiting Mr. Proctor's store this morning, we found collected a number of the creditors, together with Mr. Moore, who is in charge. The salesmen and saleswomen were loitering around, and things generally looked gloomy. Nothing is known as to the present place of residence of Mr. Proctor. Some suppose that he is still in the city, whilst others allege that he has fled to New York. Be that as it may, the fact is plain that he has ended his career here as a business man.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—The following cases were heard before Alderman Kerr this afternoon:—

George Weaver, for breaking open the stall of Mr. Abbott, in the Spring Garden Market-house, and carrying off hams, was committed in default of $800 bail. "Whistling Mose" had a hearing for annoying storekeepers on Eighth street, and was sent below for thirty days as a vagrant.

William Jameson had a further hearing, charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill his wife. Dr. Tracey testified that Mrs. Jameson was lying at her residence on Maiden lane in a very critical condition. Defendant was held for a further hearing.

Joseph Smith, for attempting to rob a shoe store on Ridge avenue, above Tenth street, was held to bail for a further hearing to-morrow.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A man named Joseph Smith was arrested last night by Policeman Wilson, while in the act of breaking into a shoe store on Ridge avenue, above Tenth street. Defendant will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Between 10 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Mrs. Thousman, No. 2100 Brandywine street, was entered by thieves and robbed of eight silver spoons and five silver forks. The occupants were in the upper portion of the house at the time the theft was committed.

MISSING.—Mary E. Sharkey, a little girl, aged ten years, has been missing from her home, No. 127 Lombard street, since Monday last. Her parents are in great distress concerning her whereabouts.

POCKET PICKED.—At the Academy of Music last night General W. W. Averell had his pocket picked of a pocket-book, containing $50 in cash and some papers of no value to any person except the owner.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"There was a perfect cessation of hostilities today between the different parties in the Gold Room, and it is likely that no further dispute or trouble will arise with the Gold Bank, inasmuch as all dealers possess the privilege of making their clearances through that institution, or privately with each other as they choose. The clearances to-day were only twenty-eight millions, and hence the inference that the bank has lost considerable patronage; but a portion of the decrease is doubtless due to the dullness of yesterday's business. The market today was heavy during the Board, and the price, which opened at 121⅜, declined to 121¼. Late in the afternoon a telegram from Paris announced collisions between the citizens and police, and in the apprehension of a civil war in France the price of gold suddenly ran up to 122¼. From this point it declined again to 121¼, the brokers being inclined to ridicule the news; but despite their levity the market was feverish and sensitive, the sale or purchase of comparatively small amounts easily effecting a fall or rise between the limits of 121¼ and 122.

"Holders of gold paid from 6 per cent. to 1-32 to have their balances carried. The lower figure was paid toward Clearing House time, which relaxation is the reflection of the generally easier feeling in money and perhaps also of an accession to the short interest.

"The Stock market opened quite brilliantly, the operations in Northwest and New Jersey Central carrying those stocks up to 75¼ and 100 respectively. Hannibal and St. Joseph is also again on the upward turn, and the clique who are manipulating it use precisely the same arguments employed last spring when it was run up to 130, and then unloaded on the public. Indeed, the history of last spring is repeating itself in many other of the active stocks. Erie fell to 22, on account of the strike on the road, but recovered at the close to 22¼. Pittsburg rivalled New Jersey Central in activity, and rose to 92. Rock Island was steady and strong. After the boards there was a sharp downward turn in the general list, and prices fell off one to two per cent. for some of the more active railways. Exceptionally Pacific Mail was strong, and rose from 39¼ to 41¼ upon large purchases to cover speculative sales, especially as it was obscurely intimated that the company would pay the next quarterly dividend. In final street quotations the market rallied from the lowest point of the day. The amount of business was rather below the average, the speculative spirit which opened the 'bull' movement last week seeming to be resting or to be awaiting new developments in financial circles."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$10000 City 6s, New	100¼	6 sh Penna	58. 54⅞
$1500 do	100¼	13 do. Monday	54⅞
$2500 do	100¼	17 do	54⅞
$2500 do	2d 100¼	50 do	54⅞
$500 Sch Nav 6s, '82	52	5 do	54⅞
$1000 City 6s, Old	97¼	20 do	b60. 55
$20000 5-20s, 67 cp	114¾	200 sh Read R	b30. 47¾
$20000 5-20s, '65, May & Nov	115¼	100 do	rg&in. 47¾
12 sh Leh V R	53	500 do	3. rg&1. 47¾
4 do	52⅞	50 sh 13th & 15th St	19
100 sh Big Mount	6¼	50 do	19
7 sh Girard Bk	57	100 sh Cata Pf	b60. 35¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Leh Val n bds. Cp	95	300 sh Read R	b30. 47¼
$1000 Phil & E 7s	84¼	700 do	3. 47¼
$500 Harrisbg R bs	89	500 do	47¼
$500 Leh gold L	92¾	4 sh Cam & A R	129½
$5000 U S 5-20, 64, rg	115	10 do	129
10 sh Penna RR	54⅞	50 sh O C & A R R	38¼

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870.

At the election held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—

Edward P. Mitchell.	H. W. Gray.
H. N. Burroughs.	Samuel K. Ashton.
Paul P. Keller.	William F. Maxwell.
John Wanamaker.	Robert B. Sterling.
C. H. Dubring.	Robert Morris.
Theo. Wilson.	H. O. Young.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day EDWARD P. MITCHELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; JAMES P. MITCHELL, Solicitor, and EDMUND B. BADGER, Notary.

H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

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THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Congressional Reports on Pensions and Appropriations—Army Orders—The Project of the Removal of the Capital to St. Louis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Recent orders from headquarters announce that the following regiments will interchange posts during the spring and summer of 1870, viz.:—18th Infantry with the 7th Infantry, and the 8th Cavalry with the 3d Cavalry. The Commanding General of the Military Division of the Missouri (Sheridan) will give such orders as will accomplish this transfer at the least cost to the United States, and at the least risk to the military interests involved.

He will first cause such part of the 3d Cavalry as can be spared to be put in motion for Arizona as early as the season justifies, and the remainder in detachments as fast as similar detachments arrive from Arizona. The Commanding-General of the Military Division of the Pacific (Hancock) will cause as large a part of the 6th Cavalry as can be spared to march to New Mexico as early as possible, and the remainder of the regiment when the first detachment of the 3d has reached Arizona. The military division commanders will correspond by telegraph, and so arrange that the movements shall coincide.

Captain Francis S. Haggerty has been appointed Inspector of the Seventh Lighthouse District, vice Captain Crasher, placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer E. S. Deluce is ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard. Lieutenant Commander R. W. Wallace is detached from the Richmond and placed on waiting orders. The orders of First Assistant Engineer John Purdy to the Congress have been revoked, and he is ordered to the Tallapoosa. First Assistant Cleland Lindsley is detached from the Tallapoosa, and ordered to the Saugus.

Pensions and Appropriations.

The Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations reports that the Appropriation bills before his committee are much behind. His intention is to call up the Pension Appropriation bill already reported as soon as the Virginia bill is out of the way.

The Tariff on Coal.

The Committee of Ways and Means will probably refuse to reduce the tariff on coal.

The Telegraphers' Strike.

The National Labor Union are to hold a meeting at 1 o'clock to-day, by telegraph, in this and other cities, to sustain the strike among Western Union telegraph operators.

FROM THE WEST.

The Removal of the National Capital.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—The meeting at the Southern Hotel to-night, to consider the subject of moving the national capital to the Mississippi valley, was well attended, many prominent citizens being present. A resolution was adopted, providing for a committee of five to correspond with the Governors of all the States, requesting them to ask the legislatures of their respective States to memorialize Congress to appropriate no more money for the erection of new or extending the present public buildings in Washington.

The committee was also instructed to prepare a paper containing all statistics possible bearing on the subject of the removal, and showing the extent, magnitude, and variety of the Mississippi Valley, and send to each member of the different State Legislatures.

Several speeches were made and much interest manifested in the matter.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The money market is very easy at 7 per cent. on mixed collaterals, 6 per cent. on Governments, and 5 per cent. when borrowers on the latter security are willing to accept national bank notes. The receipts from the West are large and come mainly in this form. Governments are dull at a decline of ⅛. Gold opened at 121¾, and has since ranged between ⅝ and ¾. The threatening aspect of affairs in Paris seems to have lost its influence on the market. Stock sare dull at a decline of about ¼ per cent.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Stocks steady. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 121¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¼; do. 1864, do., 115¼; do. 1865, do., 115½; do. do., new, 114⅛; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114¾; 10-40s, 112⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 60; Missouri 6s, 81¼; Canton Company, 52; Cumberland preferred, 27½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91½; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 94⅛; Adams' Express, 62½; Michigan Central, 117⅛; Michigan Southern, 88⅞; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 105; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187¾. Western Union Telegraph, 32½.

FROM THE WEST.

The Ohio Senate Ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14.—At 11·30 A. M. to-day the Ohio Senate adopted a resolution ratifying the fifteenth amendment, by a vote of 19 to 18.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 14—2 P. M.—Consols, 92½ for money and 92¾ for account. American securities quiet; U. S. Five-twenties of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 86.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—2 P. M.—Cotton—the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Stock of cotton afloat, 267,000 bales, of which 171,000 are American. Wheat, 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d. for California white; 7s. 9d.@7s. 10d. for red Western, and 8s. 6d.@8s. 7d. for red winter. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 15,000 quarters, of which 12,500 quarters is American. Flour, 21s. Corn, 27s. 9d. Lard, 69s. Tallow, 44s.

LONDON, Jan. 14—2 P. M.—Spirits petroleum, 1s. 6d. Spirits turpentine, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—Cotton—Offerings light, with sales at 25c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull except for choice; prime to choice Maryland, $1·40@1·45. Corn firm; white, 98c.@$1·02; yellow, 99@92c. Oats steady at 54@57c. Rye firm at $1·05@1·08. Mess Pork quiet at [$29·00@31·50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16½c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 13½@14c.; hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 17½@18c. Whisky firm and held at $1·01 for wood and iron-bound barrels, with small sales.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1039 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Situation in France—The "Times" Thinks it Alarmingly Critical—The Pope will Probably Dissolve the Œcumenical Council—Latest Quotations.

FROM EUROPE.

British Columbia Annexation.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The *Morning Post*, in an editorial to-day, thinks the proposed trans-continental railway alone will save British Columbia from annexation to the United States.

Paris Tranquil.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The city is tranquil. No further danger of outbreaks being apprehended, the troops collected from the neighboring garrisons have been ordered back to their posts.

The "Times" on the French Situation.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The *Times* has an editorial to-day on political affairs in France. Referring to the Victor Noir murder, it regrets M. Ollivier's indulgence of threats publicly made, and thinks it impossible to exaggerate the danger of the situation at Paris.

The French Amnesty to Political Offenders.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Grego and other conspirators against the life of the Emperor, who were tried and sentenced to transportation in 1864, are to comprised in the general amnesty to political offenders.

The Œcumenical Council to be Dissolved by the Pope.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14.—A private letter from excellent authority, just received here from Rome says the Pope is chagrined at the drift of the Œcumenical Council, and that he will dissolve that body before midsummer.

Ship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 14.—Steamship Hammonia, from New York, touched here this morning, on her way to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 14.—The steamship Helvetia, from New York, arrived yesterday.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 14—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½, and for account, 92¾. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86¾; 1867s, 86; 10-40s, 85. Stocks quiet. Erie, 17½; Illinois Central, 99½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—4·30 P. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. Cheese firm. Pork dull. Refined petroleum, 1s. 10½d. Turpentine, 28s. 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 14—4·30 P. M.—Sugar dull at 28s. 9d., afloat.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 73f. 72c.

HAVRE, Jan. 14.—Cotton opens quiet, both on the spot and afloat; on the spot, 136f.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Admission of Virginia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A despatch received here from Iowa states that a Republican legislative caucus which met to day, Judge Wright was nominated for U. S. Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1871, and J. B. Howell to serve out the unexpired term of Senator Grimes.

Iowa Senators.

It is expected that a vote will be reached in both houses to-day on the admission of Virginia. It is thought that Mr. Bingham's resolution for unconditional admission will be adopted.

Opposition to Sumner's Bill.

Senator Sumner's financial bill is likely to meet with strong opposition from the Secretary of the Treasury, who thinks it discriminates in favor of foreign holders of our bonds. It gives five per cent. interest to the Five-twenties of 1862, nearly all of which are held abroad, while other issues are put down at four and a half per cent. Secretary Boutwell is of the opinion that it will be easier to negotiate a loan abroad at a low rate of interest than at home. The Finance Committee of the Senate are against Sumner's bill.

The Tax on Coal.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day refused, by a vote of two against six, to make bituminous coal free; rejected the motion of 50 cents per ton, by three against five, and the proposition of a dollar per ton was lost by a tie vote. Coal, therefore, remains as now.

General Campbell, Governor of Wyoming, is here to procure legislation for the Territory relative to the Indians, and other objects.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Petitions were presented by Mr. Hamlin for an appropriation in support of the destitute poor of Washington.

By Mr. Scott, from the Lehigh and Schuylkill region of Pennsylvania, setting forth that the Special Commissioner of Revenue in his report had incorrectly estimated the cost of the manufacture of pig iron.

By Mr. Drake, in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege, who declared himself not only in favor of the proposition, but wished to incorporate with it another reform by discontinuing the immense publications of public documents, thereby lessening the expenses of the Government.

Mr. Pratt, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill relative to the acknowledgment of deeds in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Willey introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege, and to establish the letter-carrier system in cities of five thousand inhabitants. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Scott offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the information or data upon which the Special Commissioner of Revenue had based his statements relating to the average cost of the manufacture of American pig iron in the valley of the Cumberland and the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Sherman, Cole, and Cassiday, and, without action on the motion, the Virginia bill wrs taken up, the question being on Mr. Edmunds' amendment, offered yesteray, and Mr. Conkling speaking against it.

House.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House resumed the consideration of the Virginia bill.

Mr. Fitch expressed his regret that Virginia had not been admitted to political equality in the Union at the same time with Georgia. He believed that it would have been better for Virginia, better for the country, and better for the Republican party. He was quite convinced that no act could be done so hurtful to the Republican party, so injurious to the best interests of the whole country, and so especially damaging to the speedy and honest reconstruction of the South, as to exact now from Virginia any other or political conditions than those prescribed by the act of April last.

The war had been waged to build up, not to demolish; to protect, not to destroy; to disenthral, not to disfranchise. If they should give to simulated apprehensions and to the spleen of disappointed politicians such legislation as was embraced in the bill, in violation of the implied compact, in excess of previous conditions, and not necessary for any high purpose whatever, they would [illegible] be endorsed by the people. The compact of April last was to the effect that if Virginia would provide in her State constitution for giving colored men the right to hold office, she would be admitted. She had fulfilled that condition, and now it was proposed to admit her, with a fundamental condition that she would not change or alter her Constitution in those particulars. Did not gentlemen on the Republican side of the House see that they were measurably giving away their position, that they were surrendering their fortress to the enemy, when they admitted that Virginia could change her organic law by disfranchising her colored citizens? He appealed to his own side of the House to be logical if not magnanimous, wise if not confiding. Why should they insult and harass and worry and destroy that unhappy Commonwealth? What has she done to deserve such treatment? She was a State that had given four Presidents to the republic; that had entered with hesitation into the conspiracy to destroy the Government, and whose people had been punished as never people had been punished for their folly and their crimes. Shorn of raiment, despairing, she stood at the door of the Capitol, meekly asking not to shape the policy of the country, not to fill the capital with her sons and retainers, but for the right to rule herself and to shape her own local laws. For himself he would not "laugh at her calamity, nor mock when her fear cometh," Republican though he was. She was a part of his country, and he would not insult her sorrow. On the contrary, he could find no words for her but those of welcome, and confidence, and cheer.

Mr. Upson, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, stated that he had concurred in reporting the bill from the committee, and that he would vote for its passage because he believed that all its provisions were necessary, reasonable, and just.

Mr. Hawley supported the bill, and would even exact further conditions from Virginia if his vote could secure them.

Mr. Asper said he had been originally in favor of admitting Virginia without conditions, but he was now induced to believe that the interests and liberties of the whole people of that State were not safe if she were admitted without conditions. He would support this bill, and if the conditions were struck out he would vote against the admission of Virginia.

Mr. Ward, from the Reconstruction Committee, referred to the singular position in which the bill was placed by the action of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth), who had been deputed by the committee as its organ to present the bill to the House. He was surprised to hear the opposition made by that gentleman to the provisions imposing an oath upon the State officers. The committee had reported the bill in good faith, with the understanding that the gentleman from Illinois should defend it in the House. If that gentleman could not consistently do so, he should have passed it over to some other gentleman on the committee—for instance, to Mr. Beaman—who would defend it and press it to a vote.

Mr. Farnsworth said that he had pursued in the House the course which he had intimated in the committee he should take, advocate the bill with the exception of the provision in regard to the oath. It seemed to him that the members of the committee who had thus far addressed the House, except Mr. Upson, had not advocated the bill as much as he had. When the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Paine) was addressing the House, he (Mr. Farnsworth) had been inquired of as to which side that gentleman was on, and upon a careful examination of his speech since, he was at a loss to determine whether the speech was in favor of the bill or against it.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suit for Slander.

HUDSON, Jan. 14.—The suit for slander, instituted by Mrs. Mary Ann R